LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER.

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Kentucky Library

LOUISVILLE COURIER.

BY W. N. HALDEMAN.

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DAILY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - SEPT. 16th, 1868.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail	7:15 P. M.	6:30 A. M.
Nashville and Memphis Express	6:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
Crab Orchard Express	12:00 M.	7:15 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation	8:30 A. M.	3:50 P. M.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	10:25 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lexington	5:00 P. M.	2:20 P. M.
Accommodation	8:10 A. M.	5:15 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Arrive.	Depart.
4:15 A. M. (except Sunday)	5:00 A. M. (except Sunday)
11:00 A. M. " "	1:00 P. M. (ex. Sunday) & Sat
7:15 P. M. daily	9:30 P. M. daily
6:00 A. M. "	

Second Ward Democratic Club.

In accordance with the action of the Democratic Executive Committee of Jefferson county and of the First and Second Wards, there will be a meeting of the Second Ward Democratic Club this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at George Rotter's saloon, on the east side of Shelby street, between Jefferson and Green, for the purpose of electing ten delegates and ten alternates to the Senatorial Convention to be held at Woodland Garden on Saturday, the 19th inst.

All the Democrats of the ward are cordially invited to unite with us and participate in the election of the delegates to said convention.

JOHN M. O'NEAL, Secretary. FRED. PERKINS, President.

Public Speaking Third District.

Dr. John F. Smith, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places.

Franklin, Simpson county, Monday, Sept. 21.
Shoals Precinct, Simpson county, Tuesday, Sept. 22.
Gum Precinct, Simpson county, Wednesday, Sept. 23.
Middleton, Logan county, Thursday, Sept. 24.
Green Castle, Warren county, Saturday, Sept. 26.
Russellville, Logan county, Monday, Sept. 28.
[illegible], Monday, Oct. 5.
Oakland Station, Warren county, Tuesday, Oct. 6.
Procter's Mill, Logan county, Saturday, Oct. 10.
Elkton, Todd county, Monday, Oct. 12.
Kirkmansville, Todd county, Tuesday, Oct. 13.
Mount Sharon, Todd county, Wednesday, Oct. 14.
Glasgow, Barren county, Monday, Oct. 19.
Tompkinsville, Monroe county, Tuesday, Oct. 20.
Hay's X Roads, Metcalfe county, Wednesday, Oct. 21.
Burkesville, Cumberland county, Thursday, Oct. 22.
Albany, Clinton county, Friday, Oct. 23.
Jamestown, Russell county, Saturday, Oct. 24.
Edmonton, Metcalfe county, Saturday, Oct. 24.
Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock each day.

Gov. Stevenson to Speak in Madison, Sept. 21.

In response to very earnest and repeated invitations, to which he was unable to respond before the election, and which have been renewed since, Gov. Stevenson will address the people of Madison county at Richmond on Monday next, September 21st, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Public Speaking.

B. Lawless, assistant State elector, will address the people at the following times and places, to-wit.

At Rocky Hill Station, on the 26th of September.
At Brownsville, on the 28th of September.

Gen. Wolford's Appointments.

Gen. Frank Wolford, Democratic elector for the State at large, will address the people at the following times and places:

Liberty, Casey county, Wednesday, September 16th.
Speaking at 1 P. M.
Frankfort, (7½ P. M.) Friday, September 25th.

To the Voters of the Second Congressional District of Kentucky.

A convention to nominate a Democrat for Congress in the Second district will be held at Greenville, Muhlenburg county, on Thursday, the 1st day of October next. ROB'T T. GLASS, Chairman of District Committee.

HENDERSON, 25th August, 1868.

Notice to Jeffersonville Subscribers.

Mr. Thomas Crawford will hereafter have charge of the distribution of the COURIER in Jeffersonville. All moneys now due, or that may hereafter be due, for subscriptions, are to be paid *only* to Mr. Crawford.

☞ Subscribers on the route between Sixth and Twelfth streets are again cautioned against paying any dues to Mr. Gilmore, the late carrier, who was a defaulter to this office and dismissed in consequence. Payments for past and present indebtedness must be made only to Mr. Johnson, the present carrier.

Going Off Half Cocked.

The Radicals were determined to have a big blow over the Maine election anyhow. No matter how Maine voted they had all their triggers set to get one day's glory out of it. They rejoiced for two days over a Radical victory in Colorado where they were badly beaten. They had their uniforms ready, their lamps trimmed, their cannons loaded, and every preparation made for the grandest demonstration everywhere over the Maine election. To make sure of the occasion they concluded that it would not do to wait for full returns. They got control of the telegraph and cooked up all the dispatches which appeared in yesterday's papers, and sent them out with computed gains based upon the deceptive basis of last year's vote. This work was done so well that Radical gratitude to the telegraph operators fairly ran over. The Cincinnati Commercial pays this compliment to the man who doctored the dispatches:

> The returns will be found very fully given in our telegraph columns. They have evidently been prepared with great care, and by an unusually competent person, whose successful effort to put the results of the election in an intelligible form, are unparalleled in our recollections of telegraphy, and deserve a public recognition.

The Gazette of yesterday announced the programme for last night as follows:

> To-night will be one long to be remembered. The grandest demonstration our people have perhaps ever seen will celebrate the glorious news from Maine. One thousand guns will be fired.
>
> All the Grant Guards in the city will turn out in uniform, and, with blazing torches, will proclaim the glad tidings from the far East.

This precipitancy makes us feel certain that the Radical managers themselves expect no encouragement from the final returns of the Main election. They dare not postpone their triumph to await further news. We are satisfied that, as compared with the elections of 1856, 1860, 1864 and 1866, there will be a decided decrease in the Radical majority—a sufficient change to show that the great reaction which is to give us Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other great States has reached even the Pine Tree State.

The Meeting of Congress Next Monday.

Messrs. Schenck and Morgan have called a meeting of Congress on the third Monday of the present month. By resolution both Houses were adjourned to that time, and the presiding officers were directed then to adjourn their respective Houses to the first Monday in December, "unless otherwise ordered." It takes a full quorum in both houses to "otherwise order." To insure the attendance of a quorum, a Radical committee was appointed to watch the progress of events, and decide whether the interests of the Radical party required another meeting of Congress before the Presidential election. This committee has decided that Congress ought to meet as soon as the result of the October elections is known, to take such steps as the interests of the Radical party may then require. The programme is to assemble a quorum, so as to adjourn to the 21st of October, when Congress will meet again, not to relieve the burdens of the people nor promote the welfare of the country, but to take such action as may then be necessary to defeat the will of the people and to secure the spoils to the leaders of the Radical party. When did ever an American Congress, before the days of Radicalism, take charge of an election, like a party committee, and hold itself in readiness to legislate a party victory?

☞ We publish below a note handed us by the worthy and zealous ladies who are co-operating here with Hon. John J. Thrasher, of Atlanta, in getting up contributions for the "donation fair," to be held at that place for the benefit of the First Baptist Church, which is now ready for the roof. The ladies are much gratified and encouraged at the liberality extended to them, and we hope they will be warmly received by all who feel disposed to cast their "bread upon the waters:"

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

> We have met with most unbounded success in our undertaking, and feel so much encouraged by the kind, liberal, and generous manner in which the business ladies and gentlemen respond to our solicitations, that we travel from door to door with increased energy. The Grover & Baker sewing machine company have given us a fine machine. Mr. John McConnel, agent of the Florence machine, has given us the one half of a $48 lambs' wool knitting machine, equal to thirty-four dollars. Paul & Bro. a handsome marble tomb stone. L. Tripp has promised a musical instrument, and every house we go into gives something. We feel confident of success.
>
> Yours most kindly, MRS. M. GAY, MRS. M. E. B. MCLEAN.

Our Classified Advertisements.

No reader of the COURIER should fail to daily look over that portion of our paper devoted to classified advertisements, especially the "wants," "for sale," "for rent," &c., &c., a department peculiar to the COURIER, and almost as interesting and valuable to the general reader as our local columns. This feature of our paper is becoming more and more appreciated, those who have tested it being abundantly satisfied that it is the best, quick est and cheapest manner in which they can accomplish their purposes.

Democratic Ward and Precinct Meetings To-day and Night.

The Democrats of the city and county will remember that according to the directions of the County Committee, meetings will be held at the several precincts in the county to-day, and in the First and Second wards of the city to-night, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the convention which is to meet at Woodland Garden on Saturday to nominate a candidate for Senator in that district to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Boyd Winchester. Let the Democratic masses turn out in force, and appoint good and discreet men as delegates. If they fail in the performance of this duty they will have no right to growl and grumble in case a nomination is made that may not happen to please them.

☞ Elizabethtown yesterday voted almost unanimously in favor of a corporation subscription of $75,000 to the stock of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad. Such an exhibition of enterprising spirit is worthy of all commendation.

☞ The Democratic vote in Maine on Monday was about 55,000—by several thousand the largest ever cast by the party in that State. The Republican majority is about 8,000 less than it was in 1866.

Theater—Seventeenth Night of the Highly Successful Spectacle of Zoraster—Popularity of the New Danseuse—The Favorite Dance of the Cancan.

To-night will be presented for the seventeenth time the great spectacle of Zoraster, which increases nightly in popular favor. The new danseuse is a great acquisition and has taken the public by storm. Her style is bold, vigorous, and dashing. She excels in "tour de force," and in a wonderful lightness and quickness. She has proved herself to be a great attraction, and is an invaluable acquisition to the ballet. The fascinating dance of the cancan was performed last night. This is the dance that created such a furore when the White Fawn was performed here last spring. There is something in the music of this original dance and the abandon of the artistes that excites the wildest enthusiasm in the beholder. The veriest stoic could not remain unmoved under its influence. This passionate dance is watched with great interest by the fops, which, on its conclusion, show an admirable appreciation of it by an imitation that is absurdly ludicrous.

The cancan is more triumphant than ever. It is a feature in the ballet that will always be considered indispensable. Some new and striking tableaux are introduced by the corps of Amazons, which are very beautiful and effective. The last scene remains still a fresh and poetical illusion—a dream of loveliness unsurpassed by anything that the stage has yet furnished to dazzle, bewilder and delight. We should doubt that it could ever be surpassed here had we not imbibed the profoundest faith in the artistic power which the theater commands. Whatever the future may bring forth, the grand transformation scene of Zoraster stands pre-eminent, and is so acknowledged by the public.

Charter Convention.

The Charter Convention met last night, Vice President Herbert presiding. The various committees were called upon, but none were ready to report in full. The chairman of some of the committees reported that they had prepared their reports, but there not having been a full meeting of the committee to consider the reports and for other reasons they were not ready to submit the reports to the convention for adoption. Other chairmen were absent. It was proposed that the convention determine which committee should be called upon first, and the order in which all of the committees should be called, in order to expedite business and to give the members an opportunity of considering the different subjects before being brought before the convention, and, on motion, the convention was resolved into a committee of the whole to consider the matter. Mr. Brannin was appointed chairman of committee.

Mr. Herbert thought it would be impracticable to fix a time for any specified committee to report. Mr. Trabue also objected to the convention taking up this matter, as it might conflict with the work of the committees which had been intrusted to them. He thought they should be given due time to prepare their reports and report when they were ready.

After a good deal of discussion foreign to the subject, the committee of the whole rose without taking any definite action in the matter, and then the convention adjourned.

A Gay Quartette.

There was a gay and joyous assembly of convivial gentlemen at "Walker's Exchange" yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. F. Fuller, General Freight Agent of the Little Miami railroad, Sidney B. Jones, of the United States Mail Line and Little Miami railroad, Chas. B. Bowen, Southern Freight Agent of the Little Miami railroad, and Corporal C. E. Mooney, traveling correspondent of the Louisville COURIER, met in convention, and discussed matters social, political and railroad business generally.

Mr. E. F. Fuller was passing through on his way to Memphis on business matters, and a few of his friends took possession of him instanter, and inducted him through the mysteries of a first-class restaurant. The festive board literally groaned under the delicacies of the season, glasses jingled, and the diners dined well; all were full and one was *Fuller*. Wit, sentiment, and repartee held high away until dewy eve, when a final leave-taking was had and all separated

"Merry as a marriage bell."

Excursion to St. Louis.

> We understand that a large excursion party will leave this city about the 3d of October, for St. Louis. The programme embraces a visit to the Missouri State fair, which commences on the 5th proximo, and also to be on hand at the Paschall House drawing, which comes off on the 8th. The chartering of a steamboat is talked of, but it is likely that large numbers, dreading the tedium of a river voyage, will go by rail hence to Louisville, there taking the New Albany and Ohio and Mississippi Railroads. These lines furnish the shortest route to the desired point, and probably the cheapest.

The above is from the Nashville Banner of Tuesday. We understand that Capt. Rhea, agent of the Paschall House Association, is now effecting arrangements with the railroads here for an excursion trip from this point to the great State fair and drawing which take place at St. Louis the first week in October. Particulars will be announced in a few days.

The Circus To-morrow Night.

Lake's great circus, with all the new features, will open in this city to-morrow night at the corner of East and Walnut streets. Miss Minnie Marks, the wonderful equestrienne; the three Flying Men of the Air; Prof. Henry Cooke, with his wonderful performing troupe of dogs and monkeys; Mons. Herr Millaire, the famous juggler; Master Willie Lake in the hurdle or barrier act, and Madam Agnes Lake, in the grand spectacular equestrian drama of Mazeppa, will all be there, and an excellent entertainment is promised. The number of performers connected with this circus is very large, and it is, without doubt, one of the best things of the kind now traveling.

☞ A little daughter of Mr. Henry Metcalfe fell over a charcoal furnace near where she was playing, yesterday, and was severely burned.

CITY FEATURES.

The Fairest on Record.

Col. Walter N. Haldeman and Col. Isani. White, both well known citizens of Louisville, have been selected by the Manager of the Paschall House Association to superintend the drawing in St. Louis, on the 8th of the coming October, of the five hundred prizes to be distributed among the holders of certificates in the association. The entire Committee of Superintendence is made up of gentlemen holding the same high positions in the communities where they live as those named above. This committee will control the drawing, neither manager, property-holders, nor agents having anything to do with it. Under these circumstances, even the most suspicious must see that there can be no unfairness in giving every certificate a just showing for its chance. The Mayor of St. Louis, Hon. J. S. Thomas, who has no connection with the association, holds the unincumbered titles to each of the 500 prizes, for the benefit of the lucky holders of the winning certificates. He has taken this step to assure the purchasers of certificates that they shall have no trouble or delay in coming into possession of what fortune shall throw in their way in the distribution. Mayor Thomas stands unimpeachable in the estimation of all the leading, honest and honorable citizens of St. Louis on his probity of character. Where all is so fair, then who should hesitate to invest the small sum of five dollars for a chance of becoming more than independent of want? The Paschall House is worth $250,000; Inc. Able's Memphis residence $60,000, and eight other pieces of real estate, located in St. Louis, each one of which is worth not less than $11,000. These form the grand features of the drawing, and either one well worth the risking of the small sum required. Certificates to be secured at Scott Glore's well known and popular book and stationery establishment, corner of Jefferson and Third streets, and at the office of the Willard Hotel. The time is short.

☞ We take pleasure in directing the attention of the COURIER's many readers to the advertisement in our "local notice" column of Capt. R. Gilchrist, who has just opened an office at No. 86 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, for the sale of real estate, stock, and bonds, the loaning of money, &c., &c. Capt. Gilchrist is a most worthy and excellent gentleman, honorable and correct in his dealings, courteous and obliging, and cannot fail to make and retain as friends all who may have occasion to transact business with him.

☞ Attention is directed to the advertisement in another column offering that well known place of resort, "Woodland Garden," at the upper end of Main street, for lease for a term of five years, from the 1st of next January. Here is a big fortune for the right kind of a man.

FOUND.—At J. J. Monash & Son's corner, 5th and game depot, No. 111 and 111½ Third street, a gold watch, which the owner can have by identifying property and paying charges.

☞ Burton's Kentucky School of Design will reopen on the 16th inst., for ladies and gentlemen, in drawing and painting in oil and water colors. The class will meet every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock, in the Bryant & Stratton College, Weisiger block. Terms $5 00 in advance for session of six weeks. No deduction can be made for coming after the above date.

JOHN NOBLE.

The Adventures of a Bashful Irishman.

He Swindles his Patron and Leaves a Wife and Seven Children to Try his Luck in the New World.

And Blarneys Some Louisville and Cincinnati Men to a Nice Little Tune.

The readers of the COURIER will doubtless remember reading an account of a robbery on board the Cincinnati and Louisville packet United States, in which a man by the name of John Noble was said to have lost a valuable gold watch and chain and thirty sovereigns. About three months ago Noble arrived at the Louisville Hotel, after having been robbed as he alleged. Immediately on his arrival his first procedure was to make application at the office for the loan of five dollars. The clerk, Mr. McHenry, not liking the appearance of the individual, and suspecting him of being an impostor, refused the loan. This refusal to the polite clerk excited the wrath and indignation of the nobleman. His main object being to enlist the sympathies of the proprietors and clerks of the hotel, his statement to them was to the effect that he had been robbed of his money, together with his watch and chain; that he was a stranger and had only been in America a few weeks, and was the business partner of Scott, Noble & Co., linen thread manufacturers, at Bainbridge, Ireland, and, although doubts were entertained as to the correctness of the story, the straight-forward manner in which it was told led many to believe there was some truth in it, inasmuch as it was known to Mr. White, the steward of the hotel, that such a firm as Scott, Noble & Co. was or had been in existence. On the strength of this knowledge, Mr. White offered to place fifty dollars at his (Noble's) disposal, to satisfy his immediate necessities, but, doubtless thinking discretion the better part of valor, Noble declined the proffered kindness, and at once telegraphed to Cincinnati and Madison for funds to enable him to proceed on his journey. At both of the above-named places, we learn from reliable authority, he had been the recipient of the most unstinted hospitality.

At Madison, Indiana, he was serenaded at the hotel, such was the esteem which the people of Hoosierdom entertained toward their distinguished guest, as an Irish gentleman and one "of the real old stock." He so far ingratiated himself into the good graces of Vance & Armstrong, the enterprising steamboat builders of Madison, that, in answer to the dispatch of the injured man, they felt no hesitation in sending their bookkeeper to Louisville with fifty dollars to relieve the unfortunate stranger. This amount, however, being insignificant for future purposes, the nobleman telegraphed to one of the wealthiest citizens of Cincinnati, with whom he had stopped while there, asking the loan of more money. His efforts to obtain money were in nearly every case successful.

The Cincinnati gentleman, believing his representations to be correct, immediately on the receipt of the dispatch sent him fifty dollars, thus making over one hundred dollars. But this amount would not defray his expenses to Ireland and settle his bill at the hotel, and of course something must be done, and that speedily, as time was precious and the hotel bill fast accumulating. He was not long in raising the wind, however, for he soon succeeded in obtaining two hundred dollars from one of our Main-street merchants, paid his hotel bill, and, after bidding his new-made acquaintances here an affectionate adieu, left for St. Louis. Until within a few days nothing had been heard of the silly Irishman, but it now turns out that he had formerly been one of the workmen at the establishment of Mr. Scott, at Bainbridge, and that gentleman, feeling deeply interested in the man, and believing him to possess extraordinary business qualifications, had engaged Noble as a partner in the concern, and unfortunately placed the most implicit confidence in him. Noble in the meantime proved false to his trust, swindled his partner out of a thousand pounds, deserted his wife and a family of seven children, one of whom, we learn, is deaf and dumb, and came to the United States to honeyfuggle the Americans. At this writing he is under arrest at St. Louis, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, and it is to be hoped he will meet with that punishment which his case demands.

A SPLENDID COLT.—Our fellow citizen, W. S. Thomas, Esq., left by the train, last evening, for Franklin, Ky., having in charge the celebrated Bonnie Scotland colt, Capt. Newman, owned by himself and Scott Newman, sr. It is Mr. Thomas' intention to exhibit the colt at the coming fair at Franklin. This little scion of Bonnie Scotland boasts of as princely blood, both paternal and maternal, as courses through the veins of any colt of noble lineage. He is but six months old but already gives promise of wonderful exploits when he shall have arrived at maturity. He bore off the honors at our recent State Fair from a very large ring of Kentucky colts, each of which, when taken singly, was deemed almost faultless. This little costly wonder will return, no doubt, crowned with additional laurels.

PERSONAL.—Thomas Hutson, Esq., a distinguished member of the New Orleans bar, is stopping at the Willard, and will be in the city a day or two.

Joseph H. Branham, of Owensboro, is on a visit to our city, looking after the interest of the Revenue Department, with which he is connected at that place. He reports the corn and tobacco crops in a splendid condition in that section.

☞ Two burglars attempted to break into the house of Mrs. Reed, on Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh, yesterday morning. As they were prying open the kitchen window some of the servants saw the pair from a dark [illegible] they carried, and at once gave the alarm, upon which the rascals forthwith decamped to a more eligible field.

☞ A savage dog on Shelby street yesterday attacked little Willie Nauts, son of J. L. Nauts, Esq., eight years of age, and seizing him by the left leg, tore from it a piece of flesh half an inch thick, and inflicted a wound as large as a silver dollar. The wound is very severe, and it is feared the dog had hydrophobia.

☞ Our reporter gave a wrong name to the Hays & Cooper plow which was entered by Mr. Theodore Brown at the trial Monday. A communication from them, in another column, corrects the matter.

We also publish elsewhere a card from J. G. Dodge, Esq., to which attention is directed.

☞ Constant Freer, in jail on the charge of passing a counterfeit check of $60 was yesterday released on giving bail.

LEXINGTON RACES.

The Fall races over the Association Course, at Lexington, commenced on Monday. The following is the result of that day's race:

FIRST RACE—Monday, Sept. 14th—Produce Stake for colts and fillies 3 years old, $100 entrance, $50 forfeit, and $25 declaration; the Association to add $100. Closed with 17 subscribers.

J. A. Grinstead's b. f. by Revenue, dam by Imp. Sovereign, out of Charmer		Walked over

SECOND RACE—Extra Race—Sweepstake for colts and fillies 3 years old; $50 entrance, play or pay; the Association to add $100. Closed with 6 subscribers, 3 started.

John V. Grigsby's br. f. Minnie Milton, by Lexington, dam Miss Morgan, by imp. Yorkshire	1	1
Thomas Buford's b. c. by imp. Australian, dam full sister to Lightning, by Lexington	3	2
A. Keene Richards & J. Kilgour's b. f. Bettie, by imp. Australian, dam Bettie Ward, by Lexington	2	dis.

Time—2:50—1:58½.

YESTERDAY'S RACE.

O'Mally the Winner.

ENTRIES FOR THE DAY.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

LEXINGTON, KY., Sept. 15.—The morning dawned fine and clear, and so continued up to a late hour this afternoon, the race course drying rapidly and presenting an improved appearance compared to what it did yesterday, though still decidedly heavy. There were but two entries, with this result.

SUMMARY.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, September 15—two-mile heats, free for all ages; purse $150.

1. W. J. Hawkins' br. c. O'Mally, 3 years old, by imported Mickey Free, dam Sallie, by imported Sovereign	1	1
2. James W. Ford's b. f. Woodford Belle, 3 years old, by Lexington, dam Amanda Morehead, by Glencoe	2	2

Time 4:11½—4:14½.

At six o'clock this afternoon a heavy rain set in, which is now holding up; but it will probably rain again before morning.

The following are the entries for to-morrow and fine sport is expected. Mile heats, free for all ages. Purse $[illegible].

ENTRIES.

1. James W. Ford's b. f. four years old, by Lexington, dam Ann Farris, by Albert.
2. James Miller's [illegible] Paris three years old, by Lexington, dam [illegible], by Vandal.
3. D. C. Beard's [illegible] Ready at [illegible], five year old, by Australian, dam by Boston's Gray Eagle.
4. Jos. Wingate's [illegible] four years old, by Revenue, dam [illegible], by Epsilon.
5. Warren Viley's [illegible], five years old, by Vandal; dam by Churchill.
6. A. K. Richards' br. c. Locust Post, 3 years old, by Young Melbourne, dam by [illegible].

[illegible]

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE.

Sixth Day.

[Reported for the Louisville Courier.]

FRANKFORT, Sept. 15, 1868.

[illegible]

Lexington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harrodsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelbyville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Covington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maysville	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Liberty	[illegible]	[illegible]
Somerset	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$1,380 70	[illegible]

[illegible]

THE LEBANON FAIR.

First Day—Large Attendance—Fine Display.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

LEBANON, Sept. 15, 1868.

The second annual fair of the Marion County Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Association commenced to-day under the most favorable auspices. The morning was bright and bright, and the attendance larger than usual on first day.

[illegible]

	1st half mile.	2d half mile.	Total
Burton Ashton enters b. g.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
T. Chandler enters b. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jesse Embry enters b. g.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. R. Fogle enters b. g.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. C. Ramey enters g. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

I give you only the best time made in the two trials. Fogle's and Ramey's time being exactly the same, they were forced to enter once upon the contest. After some delay this was done with the following result:

	1st half mile.	2d half mile.	Total
John R. Fogle's b. g.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. C. Ramey's g. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

OVER THE RIVER.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM OUR NEW ALBANY EXCHANGES.

[illegible]

MADISON COUNTY.

Interior of Kentucky—Railroads—Knoxville Extension—Richmond Branch—Fine Lands Wasted on Growing—Necessity for Agricultural Improvement—Richmond—Historical Interest.

MADISON COUNTY, KY., Sept. 12, 1868.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

[illegible]

VICTOR.

BOWLING GREEN.

The Porter and Cook Difficulty—The Matter to be Judicially Investigated—Circuit Court Business—The New Courthouse—Candidates, &c.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Sept. 11, 1868.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

In an issue of your paper, published about the [illegible] of last month, there appeared a communication from this place, under the signature of "D.," in regard to a difficulty between C. L. Porter and Wm. Cook, of this place. Mr. Wm Cook is one of our best and most enterprising citizens, and from the account given by your correspondent he is placed in a bad light before his friends both in this county and in your city. We think it very improper to give any account of the difficulty, either as the friend of Mr. Cook or of Mr Porter, as the whole matter will undergo a judicial investigation, and any attempt to forestall public opinion would be unjust both to the public and the gentlemen involved in the difficulty.

[illegible]

At the present time we have three candidates for Congress, J. S. Golladay, one able Representative, and John F. Smith, of this county, are the Democratic candidates, and Col. Wm. E. Hobson, the Republican candidate. [illegible]

The Hon. J. S. Golladay and J. F. Smith are now before the people of the district, and will make a thorough canvass as both gentlemen expect to stump the district until the election.

"No Respect for Old Age."

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

[illegible]

HAYS & COOPER.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 15, 1868.

[illegible]

APPALLING CALAMITY.

Fearful Earthquakes in Peru, Chile and Ecuador.

Twenty Cities and Towns Destroyed.

Thirty-two Thousand Lives Lost.

The Destruction of Property Estimated at Three Hundred Million Dollars.

The United States Storeship Fredonia Smashed to Atoms and All Her Crew Lost.

The United States Man-of-War Wateree Carried on a Tidal Wave Half a Mile Inland.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS IN PERU.

Scenes and Incidents of the Terrible Calamity.

[From the New York Herald, 15th.]

By the arrival of the steamship Golden Star from Aspinwall we have received full particulars of the terrible earthquake in Peru, Chile, Ecuador, and along the west coast of South America, on the 13th of August. The scenes depicted by our correspondents are of the most appalling character.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN PERU.

Eight Cities Destroyed—Great Loss of Life—Two American Men-of-War Lost—Reports from the Interior—Lima and Callao Safe.

LIMA, Aug. 28, 1868.

On the 13th instant this unfortunate country was visited by the most terrible earthquake that ever has stricken horror in men's hearts. At half-past five o'clock on that day, in the cities in the southern portion of the republic, a fearful noise was heard, which fortunately served as an alarm, and enabled many people to flee to the nearest elevation. A few moments after, the earth commenced to move visibly, and the motion continued for four or five minutes, when the shock became so severe as to destroy buildings constructed of the heaviest stone and cement.

All along the southern coast the sea was terribly agitated. First the waters in the different bays and harbors rose to a tremendous hight, and immediately following came an enormous tidal wave, which, in the ports not having sufficient elevation to resist the water, destroyed the towns and carried the shipping in some cases half a mile in shore, and left them high and dry on the mainland. In the memory of man no earthquake so general and so devastating in its effects has occurred, and Lima, to-day, is but an assemblage of terror-stricken and weeping people.

Arequipa has ceased to exist. This famous city, of thirty-five thousand inhabitants, built of the strongest granite and of the lava from the neighboring volcano, now is a thing of the past. It has absolutely been reduced to fragments. The strength of the buildings gave time for the population to make a hurried escape to the hills and plains in the vicinity, and the loss of life is estimated at about three hundred. All of the soldiers in hospital and the prisoners confined in the jail were unable to flee, and were consequently crushed by the falling masses. Thus has passed away the town known as "fighting Arequipa," the Virginia of Peru and the mother of her Presidents. This loss has been acutely felt in the capital, since the number of persons from the destroyed city sojourning in Lima is very great, and in the excitement and terror of the situation, the names of the dead and wounded have not been received here. Far more terrible has been the shock than that of Lisbon, many years ago, since this, in place of destroying one city, has ruined many and has caused a whole country to lament and mourn.

The town of Arica, one of the most important ports of the republic, is also only to be remembered. This town, which contained nearly twelve thousand inhabitants, was visited at the same time by the same terrible phenomenon, and not one house is left standing. Here, as in Arequipa, the noise and premonitory symptoms of the calamity gave the people time to seek some place of safety, and by this providence only five hundred lives were lost.

The bay rose like a waterspout, the vessels anchored there necessarily parting their anchor chains, and then, as at St. Thomas, a great tidal wave was formed, which, forty feet high and roaring like a whirlwind, precipitated itself on the devoted ships and carried them far into the mainland.

The United States storeship Fredonia was capsized, and lost its officers R. Dyer, second lieutenant, D. Dyer, Master; J. H. Cromwell, purser's clerk, Mr. Stant, secretary to the commander, and Mrs. Dyer, the wife of the lieutenant, with twenty-seven sailors. The Fredonia had nearly $1,500,000 worth of naval stores on board, which, of course, were entirely destroyed. In fact the ship was broken into fragments before she reached the land, and only those officers who were, fortunately for themselves, on shore were saved.

The United States steamer Wateree, Commander J. H. Gillis, was carried half a mile on land, and, although not seriously injured, is considered by the captain in his official report as lost to the service, the difficulties of getting her to the beach being almost insurmountable. On this ship only one man, a sailor, was drowned. Lieutenant Commander Johnson, of this vessel, was on shore endeavoring to save his wife and carrying her in his arms to some place of security, when she was struck by a portion of a falling building and instantly killed.

The Peruvian corvette America was carried on shore and is much in the same condition as the Wateree. The America lost her three chief officers with thirty sailors and marines. The American merchantman, Rosa Rivers, the English ship Chanarcillo and the French bark Eduardo were totally lost.

The great force of the upheaving of the waters of the bay set these vessels all adrift, with the exception of the Wateree, she dragging her anchors, and for several moments they were in incessant collision.

As I said before, all the edifices in this town were completely destroyed, and among them was the Custom-house, containing more than four millions of dollars' worth of goods, all of which, of course, shared the same fate.

Commander Gillis, after the disaster, endeavored to supply the wants of the people, liberally dividing with them the limited amount of provisions at his command, and aiding the efforts of the populace to ameliorate their condition. His conduct is very highly spoken of by the authorities, and by his exertions many lives have been saved. Dr. Winslow, of this ship, and Dr. Dubois, of the Fredonia, especially distinguished themselves.

The towns of Iquique, Moquegua, Locumba and Pisagua are also reduced to ruins. In the first named the rising of the sea destroyed more lives than did the earthquake itself at other points, over six hundred persons were drowned, and now people are perishing from the want of water.

The damage done is immense. The custom-houses of Iquique and Arica have been totally ruined, and more than eight million dollars' worth of property destroyed in them alone.

The loss of life is estimated at one thousand eight hundred in all of the points definitely heard from.

This morning an express has arrived from the great mineral province of Huancavelica, and reports that all of the cities of that department are reduced to a shapeless mass. We are waiting anxiously to hear from the southern cities of Puno and Cuzco, for the movement appeared to come from that direction, and in all probability they have suffered the same horrible catastrophe.

The reports of the condition of the sufferers are terrible. A famine is threatened and the government here, as well as private mercantile houses, are busy preparing to dispatch vessels freighted with all necessary articles. Admiral Turner, in the United States flagship Powhatan, sails to-day for Arica to aid our unfortunate sailors there, and has generously offered to convey all the material possible that the Peruvian government may wish to send. The different guano companies have come forward and subscribed $[illegible] to aid the sufferers. Congress will soon make appropriations for the injured, and although the calamity is terrible for the moment it will certainly give employment to many persons who while idle only think of plunging the country into civil war and killing by powder and ball those whose lives seem destined to be sacrificed by a higher and more fearful power.

On the 13th instant was also felt in Lima the most severe earthquake experienced in Peru for eight years. The duration of the movement was about three minutes and a half, and the shock, instead of following the usual vertical motion, appeared to be lateral, and consequently was regarded as all the more dangerous. The aspect of the city during the movement was truly exciting. Every one in Lima, at the first coming of the shock, always seeks the protection of an arch, or the threshold of a door is selected as a safe refuge, and, on this occasion, these favored spots were speedily occupied. In an incredibly short space of time the great public plaza was filled with frightened men, women and children, and, as if by common instinct, all assumed a suppliant position—every one on their knees—and the air resonant with the shrieks, lamentations and petitions, addressed principally to heaven; the houses shook visibly and the high towers of the cathedral swayed to and fro like a ship's mast in a storm. The great length of the shock was particularly alarming, but fortunately no damage took place in this city, but Callao, the unfortunate, the bombarded, pest-ridden, revolutionized city, suffered terribly. The earthquake was felt severely there, and the people, remembering the great calamity of 1746, hastened to place themselves beyond the reach of danger. At ten o'clock at night the sea commenced to become agitated, and shortly after that hour a tremendous wave burst over the line of houses along the shore, and in some cases completely gutted them of their contents. The panic was extreme. Not one thought was given to the preservation of property, but all endeavors were directed to personal safety. Yet no lives were lost. Throughout the night the sea continued thus, and the ships were swung in all directions by the force of the different currents. Several vessels collided, but no damage of importance took place. The men of war and steamers left the dangerous neighborhood of the bay, and proceeded out to sea, waiting for daylight and quiet.

The next day passed quietly, but Callao was doomed to suffer still greater misfortunes. During the night fire was discovered proceeding from a hotel situated in the center of the business portion of the town, and despite the unremitting labors of the troops, police, fire engines sent from Lima, and of the citizens, the conflagration was not overcome until fifty-seven houses and stores had been utterly destroyed and a loss of a million and a half of hard dollars inflicted upon the unfortunate victims.

The effect of the earthquake along the immediate southern and northern coasts has been very severe. The Chinchas and the cities of Ica and Pisco, on the adjacent mainland, were handled roughly, and in Ica more than forty houses were overthrown. The number of lives lost at that place will not exceed twelve. All the churches in the capital are thronged with persons praying for the Divine mercy, and the almost entire population of Callao have left their homes and are seeking safety in this city.

The business houses of Lima have lost very heavily, owing to the destruction of their branches along the coast. The house of Wm. Gibbs & Sons lose more than $1,000,000.

The government estimates the damage done to cities and private property at *three hundred million dollars.*

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE—THE LOSS OF THE WATEREE AND FREDONIA.

LIMA, August 28, 1868.

Although the recent earthquake was very terrible in its effects along the coast, and in the immediately interior towns of the South, yet Lima and Puno, the great Indian *metropolis* of that region, escaped unharmed. We have received intelligence from those places, and although the shock was felt, yet no damage ensued. It is known that the force of this earthquake extended as far south as Talcahuano, in Chile, and north about one hundred and fifty miles from this place.

So many theories are discussed concerning the origin of this catastrophe that the Peruvian philosophers cannot fix upon a definite point from whence to argue. None of the numerous volcanoes in the southern portion of the republic are active; and it is difficult to locate the source of a movement that is felt at La Paz, Bolivia, that casts a huge wave over the southern parts of Chile, together with those of Callao and Arica, and finally destroys the town of Arequipa, more than one hundred miles from the sea. All the reports given to the Herald in my last letter have been corroborated. The cities of Arequipa, Arica, Moquegua, Iquique, with the large towns of Sama, Locumba, Nasca, Ilo, Chala, Mesillones, Pisagua, with a large number of smaller ones, together with a great many isolated villages, estates, and factories, are entirely destroyed—so entirely is to be understood that the ruin is complete, and those buildings not demolished by the shock received such rough handling as to cause their immediate destruction necessary. The loss of life and property cannot now be correctly estimated, nor will it until the exact investigations and surveys be made by the parties appointed by the government here for that purpose. It is roughly conjectured that more than three hundred million dollars' worth of property has been destroyed, and that more than two thousand persons have perished from the effects of the catastrophe.

The evil disposed portion of the community are taking advantage of the consternation which reigns supreme to commit all descriptions of crime and outrage. A party of robbers penetrated into the city at 7 o'clock a night or two since, and entering some grocery shops in the very heart of the town boldly commenced their work of pillage. In this they were surprised by the police, and a lively musketry engagement ensued, in which the robbers, though prevented from carrying off any booty, came out victorious, killing two of the police and making their escape. Several incendiary fires have occurred, doubtless started by some ruffians who desire to attract the attention of the public to one quarter of the town while they rob and murder in another. It is understood that Colonel Balta has expressed his determination to inflict severe punishment on these malefactors, and he has given orders to the police to kill as many as possible in any conflicts which may take place, as the laws of Peru allow no capital punishment.

The details of the loss of the United States ships Fredonia (storeship) and Wateree have been communicated to your correspondent by one of the three surviving officers of the former. The two vessels were lying at anchor in the bay of Arica when the first signs of the earthquake were noticed. Of course the consternation on board was very great, and after the shock of the movement on shore had disappeared, the captain, doctor, and paymaster of the Fredonia went in a small boat to land, desiring to learn the fate of their friends and acquaintances, and offer the services of the ship. Just then the tremendous upheaving of the bay took place, and the Fredonia, parting her anchor chains, was at the mercy of the currents, and after driving wildly around in circles for some moments was dashed literally to pieces on a reef. Nothing of the vessel was saved, and the twenty-seven men composing her officers and crew, together with Mrs. Dyer, the wife of the Lieutenant in command, were all lost.

The Wateree, more securely moored, dragged her anchors and was swept by the great tidal wave four hundred and fifty yards inland, about two miles north of the ruined town. There she now lies, between two hillocks of sand, apparently waiting for the water to restore her to her accustomed element. It will be impossible to extricate her from her situation, and the Admiral is hopeful only of saving her battery and stores. The ship was very slightly injured and lost only one man, a sailor.

The United States steamers Kearsarge, Nyack and Powhatan are at Arica, endeavoring to save something from the Wateree. The Kearsarge was the first provisioned vessel to arrive at Arica. She came from Coquimbo.

INCIDENTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE AT CHALA AND CALDERA—A BRITISH VESSEL WASHED OVER A CLIFF.

COBIJA, August 21, 1868.

On the 10th of August I was staying in Valparaiso, where the air had lately been so hot and oppressive that a volcanic outbreak was generally anticipated. That same day information reached us that the sea had invaded both Concepcion and Tome, two ports in the south of Chile, doing considerable damage to the stores and dwelling houses and occasioning several shipwrecks. Toward evening of the 17th I left Valparaiso in the steamer Palta for Callao. On the 19th, about two o'clock in the afternoon, we arrived in Caldera, and here letters from up North came to hand which filled us all with terror and consternation. The whole west coast, as far as information was then reaching, had experienced a terrific earthquake, and in many places had been submerged by the sea rising above its habitual level. Cobija, Arica, Islay, Mejillones, Iquique, Ilo, Pisco, Pisagua, the Chinchas, and Chala are said to have all been more or less suffering. The brother of one of our passengers came on board and congratulated him for being safe and sound. His business had been entirely destroyed. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Santiago has escaped destruction as by a miracle. She was coming down from Callao and on the afternoon of the 13th found herself in the port of Chala, whence her captain writes as follows:

We were safely anchored in the bay, when suddenly a shock was felt which made us all believe we had got upon a rock. The passengers, terrified, came crowding around us and wanted to know what was the matter. The next moment our craft shook and twisted as if it had been made of India rubber, and almost at the same time we were thrown off our feet and fell to the deck. I was just asking our agent to come along with me and take a glass of brandy and water to recompose himself, when our chains snapped asunder like thin wire and the receding water carried us out to sea. We had sufficient steam up to make an attempt at escape, but the next moment an enormous wave swept us resistlessly towards the shore, and threw us clear over the cliff into the channel beyond. Not till then did we succeed in making our escape, which was truly a miraculous one. Arica is in ruins, the waves cover Chala, a small part of Iquique only has been saved, and nobody knows how far North the devastation may reach, as no news has yet arrived from Callao.

Having gone on shore in Caldera we soon met refugees from the North, among others a German photographer from Arica, who had been there at the time the catastrophe occurred and lost all his property. The town council of Copiapo was collecting provisions to succor the sufferers, and the United States steamer Kearsarge was getting ready to proceed North. At Iquique, where all the condensing machines had been destroyed, great scarcity of water was said to be prevailing. Caldera also had experienced some heavy shocks and most of the inhabitants were on their way to the mountains. Nothing serious, however, occurred. The German photographer related the following:

On the afternoon of the 13th, shortly after five o'clock, I was busy at my house developing some pictures, when several shocks of earthquake were felt in rapid succession. My Chilean assistant, sharing the terror nearly all his countrymen have of volcanic outbreaks, rushed into the street and I was just about following him to induce him to return, when the earthquake became so violent that a sensation akin to giddiness overcame me. Having reached the street I felt the ground moving under me as if I had been afloat. From that time I remember but little. I just recollect the falling of the church steeple at the moment I arrived on the market place. I clambered up over the fast falling houses, and, the roaring waters behind me, made straight for the mountains. It was the most perfect picture of the flood you can imagine; my hair was fairly standing on end. Everywhere lamentations and despair. Mothers seeking their little ones and wives without their husbands. Everybody was glad to escape safe and sound, for all around the most frightful devastations might be witnessed. On the mountains near the coast we spent a wretched and anxious night, terrified by the ever recurring shocks of earthquake, of which we counted more than thirty. Next morning nothing was to be seen of our dwellings. The town was one great heap of rubbish, not a single street could be recognized. All I saved out of my property was a riding whip, which chance returned to me. At the time of departure on board the English steamer thirty-seven dead bodies had been discovered.

Having taken in a considerable amount of coal and as much water as we could to assist the people in Iquique we again went to sea late in the evening.

IMMENSE LOSSES AT IQUIQUE—THE GREAT SEA WAVE.

COBIJA, August 21, 1868.

Early this morning we arrived in Cobija, where we met the Chilean war steamer Covadonga. We have not yet arrived upon the scene of disaster, for Iquique we passed in the night. Nevertheless, we are in possession of reliable information from that place, for several of its former inhabitants came on board and the Chilean Commander went thither but yesterday, having taken up some provisions. Three-fourth parts are in ruins, many lives lost, and hunger and thirst general. The loss of one single German house (Gildemeister & Co.) amounts to $400,000. In Iquique the earthquake took place seventeen minutes past five, lasting four minutes and twenty seconds before it experienced the least interruption. After this the sea receded about three-quarters of a mile, so as to leave the island facing the town entirely dry. In this manner an enormous wave was formed, which presently advanced against the shore like a wall. It rose to the hight of fully sixty degrees, and came in a southwesterly direction, breaking down and scattering everything that came in its way.

HEAVY ORDNANCE SWEPT INLAND OF THE FORTS—SICKENING SIGHTS AMID THE RUINS.

ARICA, August 23, 1868.

We have the effects of the earthquake before us. The sight defies description. Arica, which, so to speak, but yesterday numbered seven thousand inhabitants, is to-day one vast heap of ruins, and a beggared multitude is standing helplessly on the beach. So thorough has been the work of destruction that the very owners of houses are unable to find the spot where they once stood; so terrific has been the force of the convulsed waters that they have swept away the heavy cannon mounted on the island battery, and thrown them high up the shore, where they now lie buried in the sand. Four vessels, of which two are splendid war steamers, are high and dry; the Fredonia (United States steamship) was lost with all hands but two, while the brig Chanarcillo lost eight men. The launch of the America was lost, with forty-two lives, while the United States steamer Wateree lost but one. Railroad rails, cars, machinery, gun carriages, household furniture, baby linen, chests and barrels, dead animals and mutilated corpses were lying about in chaotic disorder. The stench was sickening. Here also the first and most fatal shock took place shortly after five, and was speedily succeeded by the rising of the sea, which overstepped its accustomed limits by at least fifty feet. More than three hundred lives have been lost. Tacna and Arequipa also, the latter a town of the interior, numbering upwards of forty thousand inhabitants, have been terribly visited. The shocks are even now continuing, though feebly. To the earthquake was soon added a general conflagration, and what the fury of the elements spared was destroyed by the drunken and infuriated rabble, who broke open every store and liquor keg. A town after having been sacked does not present a spectacle nearly so horrible as the one before us; yet a few flowers were still blossoming in a half-buried garden, that bore witness to the care its former owners had bestowed upon it. Everything had fallen as it had been left. I could not help being deeply impressed by what I saw. Letters, checks and merchandise lay scattered everywhere, the intoxicated guards protecting property but indifferently. As far north as information reaches rushes the destruction. Its extent cannot be judged till we arrive at Callao.

ACCOUNT BY AN EYE WITNESS AT AREQUIPA.

AREQUIPA, August 16, 1868.

At about four minutes past 5 P. M., last Thursday, the 13th, a slight movement of the earth was noticeable here by persons who chanced to be seated; there was no rumbling. In about eight to ten seconds more the movement became strong enough for persons not seated to notice. This movement gradually increased in strength until, after about thirty seconds, pieces of timber began to fall from the houses. In about a minute all were satisfied that a great earthquake was at hand. Then began a terrific rumbling, similar to the noise of an avalanche. Every one ran to the open spaces. It seemed as if the earth was about to open. The earth shook and every structure swayed to and fro from north to south. It seemed in my own house as if the walls were about to meet and smother us. In about three minutes the soil shook so that it was almost impossible to hold one's feet. The strongest buildings began then to cast off stones, bricks, pieces of wood, &c., and the weakest began to fall, at most all of them level with the ground. In about five minutes from the first movement the whole city was enveloped in clouds of dust and darkness, and resounded with the crash of falling buildings. There is not one house left standing in Arequipa. The only church tower left is that of Santa Catalina, but it like the cathedral will have to be pulled down. Santo Domingo church is down to the ground. The Portal de Flores is all down, as well as all the surrounding blocks. Nearly all the inmates of the prison and hospitals perished. Many persons are known to have been crushed to death in the streets.

We are now living in a tent on the river bank. No one dares go to town, as the shocks still continue to bring down what little is left standing. They occur at intervals of half an hour each. This evening some of the shocks have been very violent. So far there have been about seventy-six shocks up to eight P. M. The river Paucarpata has changed to three colors, which makes us believe that the volcanoes are at work. Everything is confusion, and the cries and lamentations that we hear are heartrending. Thus the work of the Arequipenos for three hundred years has been destroyed in a few minutes; it will take five hundred years to do the same work over. The debris of the Jesuit's church was buried to a distance of one hundred yards.

The picture presented by our desolate city is sad indeed. God grant that our fears be not realized, for Mount Misti is vomiting lava, clouds of smoke and quantities of mud, and darkness hides its belching from our view. We hear the constant noise of falling rocks and earth, and the river is impassable, owing to its black color and sulphurous odor.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ECUADOR.

Thirty Thousand Lives Lost and a Number of Towns Destroyed.

GUAYAQUIL, August 26, 1868.

On the 16th of the present month there occurred in the provinces of Pichincha and Imbabura a tremendous earthquake, unequaled in the history of Ecuador. The towns of Ibarra, capital of the province of Imbabura, San Pablo, Atuntaqui, Imantad, &c., are in ruins. Where Cotacachi was is now a lake. In Ibarra, Otovalo and Cotacachi, almost the entire population has perished. In Quito the earthquake and its effects have been proportionately less, but the buildings are so much injured that the slightest movement will throw them down.

There are already in ruins the church and convent of San Augustin, the two churches of Senora del Carmen, the towers of the cathedral and San Marcos, the college of San Luis, &c. The towers of the other churches, the government palace and many private houses have been all cracked, and are momentarily threatening to fall to pieces. The towns adjoining Quito, as Perucho, Puellaro, and Cachiguango, have almost entirely disappeared. The number of deaths in Quito has fortunately been very small, but in other towns it is calculated that not less than 30,000 perished. The few who are left uninjured in these places have been unable to assist those remaining alive or dying under the ruins, and have been obliged to fly from the stench of the dead bodies which commenced to putrify and infect the atmosphere.

Letters from Quito bring dates to the 19th, up to which time the earthquakes continued at intervals of a few hours. It has been impossible yet to obtain data as to the cause of the terrible phenomena; some attribute it to the volcano of Agualongo, and others to Cayambe.

The news which has been received in Guayaquil up to the sailing of the steamer has been forwarded under the influence of great fright, and probably may not be quite correct. The next steamer will convey fuller accounts, but they may be even worse, for in Quito nothing was known of the fate of the neighboring towns, either of Ecuador or Colombia.

The venerable patriot Theodore Gomez de la Torre was saved in a most miraculous manner in Ibarra, where scarcely a soul was left alive, but he escaped sadly injured. His brother Francisco was equally fortunate, but Don Jose Maria, their brother, perished with all his family. Senor Valenzuela, Minister of Colombia, remains in Guayaquil, having resolved not to continue his journey to the interior at present. In Guayaquil the earthquake was felt at various times between the 13th and 16th, and another at a later date, but it did no damage. The first lasted forty or fifty seconds, the direction being from east to west and the movement regular and slow. It is expected that there has been immense damage done in Esmeralda.

A letter from Quito states that a terrible earthquake had, at twenty minutes past one A. M., on the 16th inst., convulsed that republic, resulting in the complete destruction of Ibarra, Ibarra, Otavalo and Cotocachi. The loss of life was estimated close upon 30,000. Quito had been more tenderly dealt with, although it had been shaken considerably and some twenty lives lost. The populace had deserted their dwellings and were living in tents in the squares and open spaces about the city.

THE SHOCK AT QUITO—CONSTERNATION OF THE INHABITANTS—DEATH OF MOST OF THE WEALTHY CITIZENS.

QUITO, Aug. 19, 1868.

At twenty minutes past one o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst. a violent earthquake occurred in this capital. The churches and public buildings have suffered considerably, being for the most part in ruins, and the private dwellings are seriously injured. The greatest consternation continues to pervade all classes, as since the 16th there have been repeated shocks, more or less intense, and few dwelling houses are considered to be safe. The inhabitants are congregated in and about the large squares, into the middle of which they rush on the slightest alarm. Most of the principal families have fled the city, and have gone in a southern direction, where the effects of the earthquake were least felt.

The news from the north of the republic is more dreadful. The towns of Ibarra, Otavalo, Pimcho, and Antonio, &c., with nearly all the haciendas (farms) in the provinces of Imbabura, have been completely destroyed, and the number of deaths is computed at between twenty and thirty thousand. No such earthquake has occurred in America during the present century, with the exception of Mendoza in 1861.

In consequence of the repeated and constant oscillation of the earth, and the consequent insecurity of the dwelling houses, I have with my family taken up my quarters in a tent in the middle of the square. It is not yet ascertained the number of deaths here, as the ruins have not yet been cleared, but fortunately they are not considered to be many. The volcano which has caused these disasters is believed to be the Cotopaxi, situated in the province of Imbabura, at about fifteen leagues, as the crow flies, from Quito. We have already heard of the death of the members of most of the rich families of Quito.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

The Shocks at Talcahuano and Tome—Destruction of Two Towns by the Sea.

VALPARAISO, Aug. 17, 1868.

Since my last communication we have received very startling news from the South. Talcahuano, a flourishing port on the Southern coast, has been nearly swallowed up by the sea. At 9 o'clock on the night of the 14th inst. three earthquakes were felt very sensibly, and the second of these agitated the sea to such an extent as to cause it to rise and sweep, in a great wave, over the town. The damage done will amount to $300,000, and four lives were lost in the catastrophe. At the approach of the sea the inhabitants, panic stricken, fled to the hills and adjacent eminences, and from thence witnessed the destruction of their property by the invincible enemy. In a few moments the waves retired to their old position, but half the town was carried away, and the remaining portion rendered almost uninhabitable. Provisions and stores of all kinds for the sufferers are pouring into the town.

In Tome the same phenomenon took place; the town, however, being somewhat higher than Talcahuano, did not suffer as great a damage. In Valparaiso a heavy sea swept toward the shore, but, fortunately, caused no injury whatever. The port of Constitucion suffered similarly to Talcahuano; several small coasting vessels were driven on shore and five men drowned. The town was not greatly damaged.

THE WRECK OF THE UNITED STATES AND PERUVIAN WAR VESSELS—DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSELS—NAMES OF THE OFFICERS AND CREWS KILLED, WOUNDED AND SAVED.

In the unparalleled earthquake which visited the South American republics of Chile and Peru, commencing on the 13th ult., the destruction to the shipping and the loss of life in several of the harbors along the coast was dreadful in the extreme. Some of the vessels were totally destroyed and their officers and crews either killed or drowned.

FREDONIA.

The United States storeship Fredonia was totally destroyed, and all hands, with the exception of five, were lost. The lost vessel was at anchor in the bay of Arica when the tremendous convulsion occurred. She belonged to the South Pacific squadron, was a ship of six guns and 800 tons burden. She was purchased by the United States Government in 1846, and has been employed as a storeship for our navy in the Pacific for a number of years back. She was formerly stationed in the harbor of Valparaiso, but some time since was ordered to Callao, where she was made the depot for receiving supplies for the squadron. The Fredonia, as previously stated, was at Arica when the earthquake which caused such destruction occurred.

NAMES OF THE LOST.

The following are the names of those who were aboard the Fredonia at the time she was destroyed, all of whom were lost:—Oliver Cromwell, J. M. Hunt, Rudolph Bergstecke, Nicholas Schravesand, George Bender, Charles White, Sylvester Huggins, August Muller, Simon Jaune, John Lamback, John Smith, William Kron, Henry Hasenburg, William Peterson, Richard Murray, Charles Haderborn, Jacob King, Peter Johnson, Henry Johnson (the latter were brothers), Henry Voss, Henry Sillen, Hans Holm, Charles Shoemaker, John Hickens and Benjamin Dyer and his wife.

THOSE SAVED.

The names of those who were saved, they being fortunately on shore at the time of the disaster, were: George W. Doty, W. N. Williams, F. L. Dubois, Charles Leville and August Jansen.

WATEREE.

The United States vessel Wateree was also in the bay of Arica at the same time, and, although not destroyed, she has been driven such a distance on shore by the sudden rise of the water that it is questionable if she can be got afloat again. This vessel was a sidewheel steamer of fourteen guns, constructed of iron and was 974 tons. She was built at Chelsea, Pennsylvania, in 1863, was launched on the 12th of August of that year, and ranked third rate. She sailed for the Pacific Ocean April 8, 1864, and has been attached to the United States squadron in these waters ever since. Only one of her crew has been lost. The following is a list of her officers, all of whom are well: James H. Gillis, Commander; M. L. Johnson, Lieutenant Commander; Ezra Leonard, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant; Samuel Belden and Alfred Weston, Acting Masters; G. White and John Braun, Acting Ensigns; John Mack, Mate; George F. Winslow, Passed Assistant Surgeon; R. L. Billings, Paymaster; James P. Sprague, First Assistant Engineer; Robert B. Hine, Second Assistant Engineer; Boyce Wilson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and J. Wyckoff Lyons, Acting Third Assistant Engineer.

THE PERUVIAN STEAM CORVETTE AMERICA.

This vessel is situated pretty much in the same condition as the Wateree, the tidal wave which destroyed the Fredonia having carried her on shore. All her officers and crew have been either killed or wounded.

KILLED.

Commander M. J. Reyes, Lieutenants Carlos Herrera and Demetrio Ferreyros, Surgeon Manuel Rosana, and thirty of the crew.

WOUNDED.

Second Lieutenant J. M. Videla, in the spine; Enrique Rojas, marine, leg fractured, James G. Whitehead, third engineer, foot broken; Emuleana Nino, marine, dislocation of the foot, and twenty of the crew.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

A Double Headed Monster.

Its Birth in St. Louis.

[From the St. Louis Dispatch, Sept. 12.]

We have received information of an extraordinary birth, which occurred in this city quite recently, the birth of a double-headed monster, and give our readers the following notice of one of the most singular freaks of nature on record. The name of the mother we withhold for obvious reasons, saying only that the physicians who were in attendance cannot trace this anomaly to any maternal impression or to any injury received during pregnancy, and it remains one of the curious and inexplicable workings of nature.

The mother was attended by Dr. E. L. Feehan, a gentleman known to the profession and to the public as a physician of deep learning and great experience. Dr. Feehan, after having safely delivered the mother, furnished the monster to Dr. P. L. Ch. Boisliniere, also well known, who, in company with other physicians, made a careful study of it. From their report furnished to the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, we have been enabled to obtain information concerning this singular object.

The day before presenting it, Dr. Feehan had delivered the mother by the forceps and version, causing the body and second head to perform what accoucheurs have described under the name of spontaneous evolution. The heads were those of children at full term, with perfect and even handsome features, and the body that of a large male child. A necroscopic examination was made a few hours afterwards by Prof. A. Hammer, and though it was not as complete as desirable, since it had to be somewhat hurried through, in consequence of the great heat, yet a very good idea of its shape and formation was received.

Substituting the more ordinary language in lieu of medical phraseology, the monster can be described as follows: There were two spinal columns entire and separate, one pelvis or set of hip bones, two legs, two heads, three arms, one bifurcated breast-bone, to which the ribs of opposite sides were joined. The lower ribs were so fused as to make a ridge in the center, which, when viewed outwardly, resembled a third vertebral column.

It had two pair of lungs, two hearts, both the lungs and hearts being normal. There were four collar bones and four shoulder blades. One of the three arms contained one bone in the upper and three in the lower forearm. There were also two hands, with the little fingers merged into one, thus making nine fingers for the two palms, with the thumbs turned inwards.

There were two stomachs, these also were normal; the liver was formed of two right lobes fused and contained in a common investment.

As the monster lay on the table before the autopsy was performed, it certainly presented a singular appearance. The arm containing the fused fingers grew, as it were, from the neck of one head and lay on the side of the face of the other. The mouths and noses of the faces bore a great resemblance to each other, but with these exceptions the features were greatly dissimilar. It lived for a short time after being born.

The specimen has been preserved in alcohol, and as soon as practicable a more thorough investigation of it will be made, particularly of the bony structure.

In medical phrase the monster would be described by using the classification as adopted by Fisher, of New York, and his nomenclature. It would in this class be placed under the head of Diploteratography, Order I, Catadidyma; Genus III, Dicephalus; Species 4, Dicephalus tribachius dipus.

It is worthy of notice that, though many writers on the subject of malformation have been consulted, only one example exactly similar to the one described has been discovered.

Great credit is due Dr. Feehan for the skillful manner in which he performed his duties on the occasion of the birth of the monster. The mother, as before stated, made a perfect recovery, and the monster lived for a short time—sufficiently long to christen it after being born.

HOW THEY GET GUNS.—Much surprise is often expressed in relation to how and where the negroes in some sections obtain the new Enfield rifles with which they parade. A circumstance related to us by Maj. Maxon, of South Carolina, may help to unravel the mystery.

Some weeks ago a coffin was received at Newmarket, a station on the railroad about twenty five miles above Dorn's Mine, in Edgefield District, marked to a noted Radical. The suspicions of the station master being excited by its weight, it was opened and found to contain new Enfield rifles. These were taken out, and a few days after the coffin was delivered to the person to whom it was directed, who had the prudence to keep silent in regard to the loss of the contents.—[Talbotton (Ga.) Gazette.

THE WEEKLY COURIER

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DAILY COURIER.

BY W. N. HALDEMAN.

OFFICE: 102 WEST JEFFERSON ST., Between Third and Fourth.

S. B. BUCKNER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - SEPT. 16th, 1868.

National Democratic Nominations

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

F P. BLAIR, JR.,

OF MISSOURI.

Democratic Electors.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

COL. FRANK WOLFORD, of Casey,
HON. JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Carroll.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st Dist.—J. M. BIGGER, of McCracken.
2nd Dist.—A. K. BRADLEY, of Hopkins.
3d Dist.—W. W. BUSH, of Simpson.
4th Dist.—A. H. FIELD, of Bullitt.
5th Dist.—ROBERT MALLORY, Oldham.
6th Dist.—A. B. CHAMBERS, of Gallatin.
7th Dist.—G. W. CRADDOCK, of Franklin.
8th Dist.—HARRISON COCKRILL, of Estill.
9th Dist.—JOHN M. RICE, of Lawrence.

FOR CONGRESS,

BOYD WINCHESTER,

OF LOUISVILLE.

The Spirit of the Canvass in the North.

It is notorious that Indian outrages always begin about the time that pioneer settlers make up their minds to squat on Indian reservations. The redskins may behave well for years toward their white neighbors, but it is a curious coincidence that, as soon as the latter get hungry for more land, Indian barbarities always take place just in time to convince the Government that it is necessary to kill off, or move off, the lawless tribe of Lo. A similar coincidence always favors the pioneers of political progress in this country. Whatever stands in their way is sure to commit some crime that will justify its removal just in the nick of time. If the Constitution proves to be an obstruction, it is found to be "a league with death and a covenant with hell," and is set aside to be disregarded till it can be amended, and all who oppose this movement are traitors and red-handed rebels. If slavery stands in the way, then is slavery fated to inaugurate a rebellion and justify its own destruction. So with State rights and free [illegible]; when they become obstacles to Radical usurpation, they are soon condemned for crime and sentenced to death. In this connection it is surprising with what facility bloody shirts and other damning evidences are produced. Whenever a State government is in the way, riots are sure to occur just in time to prove military governments necessary. Just as soon as Seymour and Blair were nominated, the Radicals predicted that the Rebels would get bold, and that outrages would increase. It is only necessary to read the Radical papers to discover that "on horror's head horrors accumulate" to the fulfillment of the prophecy.

There never was a conqueror unable to find a pretext for war, nor a usurping conspiracy that could not make a plausible excuse for the revolutionary expedients necessary to undermine a popular government. They have only to employ the simple logic by which the hungry wolf condemned to death the lamb he met in the brook. Their success is certain if the people are enough demented to accept such reasoning. Wielding the power which such acceptance gives them, they need only to follow the policy indicated by Phillip of Macedon when, by silently walking about in his garden and cutting off the heads of the tallest poppies, he instructed his inquiring deputy how to rule a people that had placed themselves under his power.

It is now evident that the Radicals are in [illegible] with the craft taught by this lesson, and will make the success of their conspiracy against popular self-government a fatal certainty if they can only keep a majority of the Northern people acting upon the doctrines of hate, and guided by the belief that the Southern whites are born to be rebels, brutal murderers, and to remain forever their savage enemies. To this point tend all the teachings of the conspirators, though they themselves neither believe what they teach nor feel the hate with which they would dupe voters. Their object is to cut down the "tall poppies" in our Government, to disfranchise intelligent whites and confer political power upon their herds of African slaves; to make martial law and bayonet elections fixed institutions; to make State governments the mere plaything of a centralized power, and to confer upon that power the right to regard the national Constitution as an old cloak, which it may put on or off, or patch or color at pleasure.

The only preventive of a consummation so fatal to freedom is the common sense of the Northern masses. They have not, and we hope it never will be necessary for them to have proved their submissiveness to the demands of the National Government by such sacrifices as the South has made since the war. The slave property which the South gave up at the demand of the North was worth as much as all the money which the Government spent in the war. That money was spent in the North. The debt is a part of the wealth of the North, upon which she is paid six per cent. interest in gold. The South repudiated her debt, has submitted to martial law during three years of peace, and now what evidence is there that she is rebellious? Simply the fact that her white people, like their brethren in the North, are opposed to negro suffrage, for the much better reason that, in the South, negro suffrage means the race domination of the African over the white man!

Can the North hold opposition to negro suffrage in the South as evidence of rebellion and hostility? What other evidence is there? If the Government were trying to force negro domination on the Northern people by martial law would they be more tame and docile under the infliction than the South is? If there is not enough good sense in the North to take the view of our sectional troubles, and to resist the vile slanders which are invented to seduce them into the party of oppression and strife, then local self-government and republican liberty are destined to be short-lived in this land. Our people will prove themselves unworthy and unfitted, by temper, for the blessings of a government based upon confidence in the people. Our Republic was born of confidence in the virtue and fidelity of the people. Whenever it is permanently settled that the people in half the Union are to be ruled as traitors, and placed under the dominion of slaves, the foundations of the old system will be destroyed, and the declaration of a military empire will not be long delayed.

Dr. Leavitt's Work on Political Economy.

We learn that Dr. H. S. Leavitt is about to publish a concise treatise on political economy. Dr. L. is one of the most profound and original writers who have ever discussed the great financial questions which are now so deeply interesting to the American people. His book will be extensively read, and we hope that every Democrat especially will give it his attention, as Dr. L. exhibits in a luminous manner the folly and charlatanism of those who have controlled our national finances for several years past. Dr. L. knows how to embody a large amount of useful instruction in concise and simple language, adapted not only to instruct the well-read politician, but to guide the nation in understanding the financial problems upon which they should decide intelligently before casting their votes.

Political economy is capable of being presented so as to make it an interesting popular study, and Dr. Leavitt is peculiarly qualified for such a task. His resolutions on finance, offered in the Louisville Board of Trade nearly two years ago, and his now recent articles on the same subject, which have occasionally appeared in our columns will be generally remembered by our readers.

Revolutionary Relic.

[From the Nashville Union & American, Sept. 15.]

A noticeable feature of the Democratic rally at Woodbury last Saturday was the presence of a revolutionary sire ninety-seven years old. Among the vast crowd of over five thousand persons he was the seen of all beholders. He lived and knew many of the actors in the revolutionary times. He remarked that "he feels that the liberties of the people are being crushed by the Radicals." He rode last year and had walked twenty miles to hear what encouragement the speakers could offer, and after listening attentively to Messrs. [illegible] and Head he thanked God for the light of hope still, and went home shouting for Seymour and Blair.

Protection for the Laboring Man.

Heaven protect the laboring man against such hollow friends. Heaven shield [illegible] the Democratic party. [Old Whig Guards.]

We join the Radical orator in asking protection for the laboring man. We want him protected against the cupidity of [illegible] bondholders and their sworn [illegible], the Radical leaders. It is in [illegible] power of the Democrats he shall be protected.

The Radicals are a very considerate set of people where the interest of the money lords is concerned, but it is rather too small a business to condescend to look after the rights and interests of the common people. They send forth the tax gatherer and tell him to get to the farms and workshops—to every cabin and cottage in town and country, and exact the tax money to the last cent from the toiling masses. But they give it them strictly in charge, saying, "go not to the wealthy bondholders—touch not these mine anointed, and do my favorites no harm." Harm! What is there any harm in requiring the men of wealth and overflowing capital to bear their fair proportion of our public burdens with the men who plow and work the ships? That would be unjust, cruel, say the Radicals. Did not the bondholders lend their gold to the Government? The bondholders' gold saved the country.

"It was the bonds," says Mr. Wing, "that did the work for the rebellion."

The bonds forsooth! Then to the bondholders, it seems, belongs the credit of putting down the rebellion, and not to the boys in blue who faced the rebel bullets. Will not all the loyal people now shout aloud for gold for the patriotic bondholder, and demand, moreover, that no tax gatherer shall go nigh his dwelling? To receive gold for both principal and interest is a very agreeable thing for those well-to-do gentlemen, the bondholders, and it is also quite pleasant for them to think that their capital in bonds is to pay no tax, not even in greenbacks. Who would not be a bondholder if he could? They are not only to get all the gold, but they are to have most of the [illegible] for putting down the rebellion.

But, say the Radicals, did not the bondholders lend their gold to the Government? Yes. But were they not well paid for it? Did they ever lend a shilling without making a good thing of it for themselves? We ask on the other hand: Did not the soldier and the sailor peril all life and limb in the war for the Union. Did he get big pay for doing it? Did not the men who labored in Federal armories and workshops and on the railroads and transports give the strength of their muscles and sinews to help on the war for the Union? You paid all these in greenbacks, and you require them all to pay taxes on all they have, much or little. Why not pay the bondholder greenbacks too?

Why not require him to pay tax on his capital in Government stocks. Democrats think this is right; Radicals say it is wrong—a monstrous outrage on those whose gold did the work for the rebellion. What is the [illegible] of your currency but a loan to the Government without interest by the people? They submit to it cheerfully, because here the burden falls upon all alike. But when you propose to pay the public creditor in gold if he be a bondholder, but in greenbacks if he be a farmer, mechanic or a laboring man, then Democrats protest against it as unequal and unjust. And when, in addition, the Radicals demand that the wealthier bondholders shall pay no tax on their capital invested in bonds, they protest still more stoutly, and will continue to do it, at the risk of being denounced as wicked and cruel by the loyal Radicals.

FOUR FEET EIGHT AND A HALF.

Special Session of the Board of Trade.

Report of the Railroad Gauge Committee Unanimously Adopted.

A special session of the Board of Trade was held yesterday at the Board of Trade rooms.

Wm. Cornwall, Esq., was called to the chair, and R. H. Woolfolk, Esq., chosen as a for the session, filled the office of secretary.

The following report was then read:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 15, 1868.

To the Board of Trade and Citizens of Louisville:

Your committee appointed by your meeting held at the Board of Trade rooms on the 8th of July, to confer with the following committees, namely: Committee of the City Council, of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company, and the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati railroad company on the question of changing the gauge of the latter road to 4 feet 8½ inches, beg leave to report that they held a number of conferences with the said committees; that the [illegible] on the — day of — passed the following resolution:

[As we have already published the resolution, we now omit it.—Ed. Courier.]

Which said resolution the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Frankfort, Lexington, Cincinnati and Lexington road took under consideration, and as a result passed in their Boards on the — day of —, a resolution agreeing to submit the question of a change of gauge to the stockholders, as follows:

[As the resolution has heretofore been published, and is familiar to our readers, we omit it.—Ed. Courier.]

Which was voted upon on Tuesday, the 1st inst., by the stockholders, and resulted in an instruction to the Board to change the gauge to 4 feet 8½ inches. We were assured by the President of the Louisville and Frankfort road, and several of the Board, before the vote was had by the stockholders of the road, that if it was in favor of altering the gauge, they would treat it as an instruction to make said change, and would go to work to accomplish it as soon as practicable.

Your committee are happy to say that these expressions of the Board of Directors of a willingness to carry out in good faith the wishes of the stockholders, as expressed by their vote, have the last few days been confirmed by the President of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company and several members of the Board, who, we are assured, will go to work to accomplish the change. The principal dispute, we may say the only obstacle in the way, seems to be the opposition of the Lexington stockholders, whose opposition we are led to believe, will be overcome at an early day, and that the gauge will be altered to 4 feet 8½ inches, in conformity with the wishes of the stockholders and the citizens of Louisville.

Your committee would further report that their investigations of this question have served to strengthen their views heretofore expressed of the importance of an early change in the gauge of their roads, and a connection through the city with the Louisville and Nashville road, to the commerce and trade of Louisville, and also to the stockholders. No question that has been presented involves more deeply the interest of the city. With this gauge changed, and consequent break of bulk, we would have coming to us from the South, Southwest and Southeast, the Louisville and Nashville, the Lebanon branch, the Knoxville branch, the Bardstown branch the Louisville and Memphis, and south to Paducah road, on the five-foot gauge; from the East and Northeast the Louisville and Frankfort, the Lexington and Frankfort, and the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati road, and north of the river the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis and the New Albany road, coming to us on the 4 feet 8½ inch gauge, thus making Louisville a common center for all these roads, and the point from which they would radiate. The advantages to the city and its trade resulting from these [illegible] stated, and we respectfully suggest that we be watchful in our interest and exert all in the means of our power to obtain the change of gauge of said roads to 4 feet 8½ inches, and a connection through the city with the Louisville and Nashville road at the earliest day practicable.

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. BRANNIN, chairman.
J. J. PORTER,
JNO. BAXTER,
J. M. ROBINSON.

The report was unanimously adopted, without discussion, and the committee continued and instructed to take cognizance of all matters pertaining to the gauge question.

The Board then adjourned.

Third Congressional District—Hon. J. Smith Barlow.

GLASGOW, KY., Sept. 9, 1868.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

In this, the Third Congressional district, we are to have an election in November, for a Representative in Congress. Several gentlemen of prominence have already been announced, and are now urging their claims through the district, but none of the "enlightened" (special mark) are residents of our county.

Hon. J. Smith Barlow, of Barren, is the man the people want, because they know him. The voters of the entire district know him to be sound, true and faithful in all that pertains to the interests of the people, under constitutional government. An able debater, well versed in regard to the wants of the people [illegible] and fearless in his advocacy of right, [illegible] from a [illegible] "point of view," [illegible] is as worthy as any other "Smith" [illegible].

Give us Hon. J. Smith Barlow and his fervor, his zeal, and his powerful influence will be of vast importance in the present campaign.

We make this [illegible] in good faith, and hope the honorable gentleman [illegible] to respond to the wishes of his numerous friends favorably, and declare himself a candidate for Congress in the

THIRD DISTRICT.

Which has the Best Dogs—A Challenge from Simpson to Barren County.

FRANKLIN, KY., Sept. 11, 1868.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

[illegible]

"[illegible]"

[illegible]

Mr. Henry Rochefort talks of coming to this country until the storm he has raised in France blows over.

The Crops.

We extract from our latest exchanges the following in regard to the condition and prospects of the crops in the South:

[illegible]

THE ARMY WORM.—[illegible]

NEW COTTON.—[illegible]

THOMASVILLE, GA., September 8, 1868.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Now and Then.

From a letter of Jesse R. Grant who is writing his autobiography for the Bonn and Leather Reporter, we clip the following:

[illegible]

CITY ITEMS.

To the Citizens of Louisville.

[illegible]

A Card.

[illegible]

Testimony of Dr. A. J. [illegible], Proprietor of [illegible]

[illegible]

LOCAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MULES.

A fine pair of four-year old Mules, well matched and well broken, 16 1-2 hands high. Apply within the next three days to J. R. Middleton, at S. BARKER & CO.'S, Nos. 109 and 111 Fourth St.

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

MRS. T. C. MIDDLETON has just returned from New York with a large and elegant assortment of Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Ribbons and Fancy Goods, 107 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. sep12d3

Special Trains to the Marion County Fair.

[illegible]

WANTED.

Fifty good dressmakers. The highest wages will be paid to good hands. Apply till Sept. 20th, to DORA SCHULZ, Fourth street. se12d4

[illegible]

Be not Deceived.

[illegible]

Electors, Attention.

[illegible]

Lots for Sale.

[illegible]

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

[illegible]

Remarkable Cure in Connecticut.

[illegible]

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

FUNERAL NOTICE.

[illegible]

WILLIAM H. ANDREWS' DRY GOODS HOUSE.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS.

WM. H. ANDREWS,

140 Market St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Is now offering one of the Largest and Choicest Stocks of

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS,

Shawls and Furs,

Ever shown south of the Ohio river. Elegant Stripe and Changeable Silks, Changeable and Cheap Dress Goods.

$2,000 Worth Embroideries and Laces!

from J. T. Thornton's stock, which are being closed out at fifty cents on the dollar. Ladies will find it to their interest to call and see these goods.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

I am offering great inducements in Dress Goods, put up in patterns, and selling them at the lowest market prices.
100 Pieces Alpaca offered to the trade at prices that cannot be duplicated in this market.
100 Pieces Stine Jeans at Low Prices.
Domestics in Large Quantities at New York Prices.
No trouble to show goods. Samples sent to all parts of the country on application by mail.

WILLIAM H. ANDREWS.

GRESHAM & ESSINGTON,

Real Estate, Collecting, & General Business Agents.

W[illegible]

Office, No. 71 West Main Street, a few doors above Third street, Louisville, Ky.

COMMISSION HOUSE
GRIFFITH, BUNCE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers,
NO. 90 MAIN ST., BET. THIRD & FOURTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.

CLOTHING.

J. L. DEPPEN

H[illegible]

CLOTHS, DOESKIN,

Coatings, Beavers and Chinchillas

[illegible]

Cassimeres and Vestings

[illegible]

Custom-made Clothing

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. L. DEPPEN.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

Fall and Winter Goods!

W[illegible]

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!

VARIETIES, & SMALL WARES.

[illegible]

T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN,

[illegible] Main St., opp. Louisville Hotel.

RANGES.

THE BEST RANGES

NOW MADE

For Hotel or Family Use!

ARE OUR CELEBRATED

PERMANENT AND PORTABLE

ECONOMIST

COOKING RANGES

[illegible]

BRIDGEFORD & CO.

[illegible]

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE[illegible]

NOTICE[illegible]

NOTICE[illegible]

Louisville and Nashville

RAILROAD CO.

W[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

J. R. GOLLADAY'S

FIFTEENTH

GIFT ENTERPRISE

[illegible]

New and Splendid

LIST OF PREMIUMS,

Among Which are $500 in Greenbacks.

[illegible]

WANTED.

W[illegible]

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine

[illegible]

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

TAYLOR PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE

[illegible]

Storage!

43 & 45 Fourth St.

[illegible]

R. A. DEMESNIL.

To Landlords.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

AUGUST PARGNY

[illegible]

Ladies' Restaurant and Ice Cream Saloon

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

Musical Instruments!

O[illegible]

D. P. FAULDS,

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors—Extension of Time.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted!

[illegible]

SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

[illegible]

Carriages! Carriages!

W[illegible]

LADIES, ATTENTION.

Embroideries, Laces.

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

CHEAP LACE STORE,

103 1-2 FOURTH STREET.

[illegible]

Something New and Wonderful.

[illegible]

Dissolution.

[illegible]

PIANOS & ORGANS

[illegible]

Use Dr. Bird Payne's Anti-fever Pills

EDUCATIONAL.

Night School

OF THE

German English Academy

Corner Second and Gray streets.

W[illegible]

German-English Academy for Boys and Girls, North-east Corner Second and Gray Sts.

[illegible]

MRS. CHASE'S

Select Primary School

W[illegible]

MISS ELSTONE'S SELECT SCHOOL.

[illegible]

MISS MARY F. G. BROWNE

W[illegible] ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1868.

Oscar Berner

OFFERS his services to the musical ladies and gentlemen of Louisville as a

TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC.

[illegible]

Ursuline Female Academy.

[illegible]

University of Louisville!

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Twenty-third Session.

HON. HENRY PIRTLE LL. D.,
Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.

HON. WM. F. BULLOCK,
Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.

HON. HENRY J. STITES,
Professor of the History and Science of Law, including Pleading, Evidence, and International Law.

[illegible]

MRS. CONWAY,

HAVING removed her school from the Walnut street Baptist church, will reopen in the south side basement of

CALVARY CHURCH,

[illegible]

The Episcopal High School, for Boys.

[illegible]

B. B. HUNTOON'S

School for Boys!

No. 377 Sixth street.

W[illegible]

WINE.

SPEER'S

Port Grape Wine,

Used by Four-fifths of the New York and Philadelphia Congregations for Church Communion Purposes,

ALSO

Prescribed by the Most Eminent Physicians of the East and of St. Louis, who have investigated the Matter, as the Most Reliable Wine to be had.

IT IS

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

Vineyard, New Jersey.

Speer's Port Grape Wine.

[illegible]

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

[illegible]

A Wine to be Relied on!

[illegible]

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

STORE, No. 243 BROADWAY, N. Y.

H. THIERMAN'S SONS.

H. THIERMAN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in and Importers of

WINES AND LIQUORS,

ALSO DISTILLERS,

No. 69 Main Street, bet. Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

GREAT BARGAINS!

M[illegible]

Eye, Ear and Throat

DR. SINCLAIR

[illegible]

THE SOUTHERN

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

[illegible]

To Distillers.

[illegible]

Copper Plate, Wedding, Visiting and Party Cards, engraved and printed in the latest Styles, at MADDEN'S, 105 Jefferson street, betw. Third and Fourth.

[illegible]

"A Shout for Seymour and Blair!"

A[illegible]

"THE TRIBUTE,"

BY LEO WHEAT

[illegible]

HILL'S GOLD PEN

MANUFACTORY.

[illegible]

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER.

MEDICAL.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION

To Dr. Thos. A. Hurley:

[illegible]

JAMES MARTIN, Engineer.

[illegible]

PATENT MEDICINES

Are they Beneficial to Community?

[illegible]

DR. GRAVES'

Ague Pills!

[illegible]

GRAVES & SON,

[illegible]

HOWE'S NEVER-FAILING AGUE CURE AND TONIC BITTERS.

[illegible]

C. B. HOWE, M. D.

[illegible]

CORSETS.

SELF-ADJUSTING

ELASTIC CORSET.

[illegible]

Kentucky Insurance Company,

Louisville Chancery Court.

[illegible]

SOFT SHELL CRAB,

YOUNG GROUSE,

Shell Oysters, &c.,

JUST RECEIVED AT

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

H. VERHOEFF, Jr. G. VERHOEFF

VERHOEFF BROTHERS

Commission Merchants,

Grain and Flour Dealers,

No. 9 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

The Louisville Commercial Agency,

[illegible]

DECALCOMANIE!

[illegible]

W. SCOTT GLORE,

Third and Jefferson.

SHELL OYSTERS!

Shell Oysters.

RUFER'S.

Just received, fresh Shell Oysters, the first of the season, at RUFER'S, Fifth st., bet. Main and Market.

C. C. RUFER, Prop'r.

REMOVAL.

H. Thierman & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

[illegible]

D. G. VENABLE

REAL ESTATE AGENT

Office in National Hotel Building, No. 10,

Upstairs, Main street, near Fourth.

[illegible]

CARRIAGES.

A[illegible]

W. F. SPYBEY'S

CARRIAGE FACTORY,

Jefferson St., bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Repairing done at low rates. All work warranted.

W. L. MURPHY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Pittsburg and Other Coal,

For Parlor, Cooking and Steam Use.

Office, East Side of Third St., near Main,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

DODGE'S PATENT GRATE

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Seed Barley.

[illegible]

Oats and Rye.

[illegible]

Copper Whisky.

500 [illegible]

To Western Drovers and Traders.

[illegible]

DECALCOMANIE!

[illegible]

FITCH, LINDSEY & REUTER,

75 Fourth Street.

WALL PAPER.

A LARGE importation just received and for sale [illegible]

FITCH, LINDSEY & REUTER,

75 Fourth Street.

HORSE-SHOEING.

[illegible]

PHYSICIANS.

Removal.

[illegible]

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104 1-2 [illegible]

[illegible]

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS.

[illegible]

J. R. GOLLADAY.

[illegible]

STATE SENATE.

[illegible]

MANTELS AND GRATES.

MANTELS, MANTELS

Grates, Grates!

[illegible]

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL

Galvanized Iron Works!

JOHN H. SCHROETER,

No. 159 Jefferson Street,

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

—AND—

MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

[illegible]

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.

The Only All Rail Route to the East, North and West.

[illegible]

Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington

RAILROAD.

[illegible]

Louisville Steam Laundry

NO. 107 SECOND STREET,

[illegible]

St. George House

[illegible]

Sewanee House,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

[illegible]

The Fine Race Horse

DONERAIL.

[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

[illegible]

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

GODDARD & PEABODY,

DENTISTS,

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

ROSE PEARL.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

T. J. GREGORY, Dentist,

[illegible]

ROSE PEARL.

BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

[illegible]

J. F. CANINE,

DENTIST,

[illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

Grayson Springs,

GRAYSON COUNTY, KY.

[illegible]

Charleston Hotel,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

[illegible]

LAWYERS.

PIKE & JOHNSON,

Attorneys, Counselors & Solicitors,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

[illegible]

HALSELL & DULANEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

BOWLING GREEN, KY.

HARLAN & NEWMAN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Office, Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

[illegible]

HYATT'S PATENT

Sidewalk Lights,

Floor Lights,

Roof Lights.

FIRE PROOF,
WATER PROOF,
WEATHER PROOF,
BURGLAR PROOF,

—MADE BY—

Snead & Co.,

MARKET ST. ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY

And Iron Works,

Market Street, bet. Eighth and Ninth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. H. STEELE,

House and Steamboat Roofer,

[illegible] Second Street, Louisville, Ky.

[illegible]

JEFFERSON SAW MILLS,

On River, between Wenzel and Cabell.

M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

[illegible]

PIANOS.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

MURPHY HOTEL,

Main Street, Bardstown, Ky.

F. G. MURPHY, Agent, Prop'r.

[illegible]

FIELDING & DESENDORF,

FUR AND WOOL HATS.

BY THE CASE ONLY.

SALESROOM, 27 MERCER ST., NEW YORK.

[illegible]

J. A. WHARTON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Auction Rooms, 71 Fourth Street,

[illegible]

ATTENTION, BOILER MAKERS AND SHEET-IRON WORKERS.

[illegible]

BRIDGEFORD & CO.,

[illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED—2 men with [illegible] canvassers [illegible] Also situations [illegible] KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts. [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN [illegible] No. 228 West Market street [illegible]

WANTED [illegible] Apply at [illegible] 24 Main street, bet. Sixth and Seventh. [illegible]

WANTED—DWELLING-HOUSE—From the middle of October or last of November, by a careful tenant, a modern-style dwelling-house. It must contain from 7 to 10 rooms besides bath-room and modern conveniences, and for such a good rent will be paid. Address immediately 263 West Main st. [illegible]

WANTED—PIANO—Any one having a good second-hand piano, can find a purchaser by addressing Box 240 Louisville, Ky. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a young married man, a thorough accountant, a situation as book keeper or [illegible] clerk. [illegible] references given. Address Box 206, Louisville P. O. [illegible]

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Families may obtain [illegible] servants at [illegible] by calling at the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. All good respectable girls in the city looking for homes will here [illegible] female department. MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—LIEN NOTES—I have purchasers for a [illegible] of lien notes [illegible] Real Estate Agent, 103 Fourth street, Bamberger & Bloom's Block. [illegible]

WANTED—TO LEASE—A new modern-built house from 6 to 9 rooms [illegible] bath room, cellar, closets, servants' rooms [illegible] yard. We have [illegible] GRESHAM & LESSINGTON, No. 74 West Main street, near Third. [illegible]

WANTED—Persons in the country or city wanting [illegible] or laborers of any kind, old or young, male or female can be supplied [illegible] No. 101 [illegible] street. All orders for help from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. All persons in want of situations, whether as clerks, salesmen, traveling agents, or in any capacity whatever, can be suited [illegible] by applying at the same place, either in person or by letter. We also guarantee satisfaction to all applicants, or no pay. [illegible]

WANTED—COLLIERS—At Nelson Furnace, Ky. [illegible] good hole colliers wanted immediately. Apply in person or by letter to F. P. DEWEES & CO., Nelson Furnace, Ky. [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—Good, well improved city property for a [illegible] FARM [illegible] Kentucky, containing from 100 to 200 acres of arable land in good condition, the dwelling and outbuildings on the farm to be ample and well built, the orchards and fields to be well arranged, the farm to be in a very good neighborhood [illegible] a few hundred miles of Louisville. Persons owning such a farm, and wishing to trade, can send full and accurate description, with price, per mail, or call in person and see GRESHAM & LESSINGTON, Real Estate Agents, No. 74 West Main street, Louisville, Ky. [illegible]

WANTED—100 MARES—The undersigned want the following number of mares, from four to nine years old, medium size, and in good order. [illegible] R. W. JENKINS & CO.

WANTED—A MARBLE CUTTER. Apply at this office. [illegible]

WANTED—PARTNER—With a cash capital of [illegible] to take half interest in a well established [illegible] mill. For further particulars address J. M. B. & BRO., this office. [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young lady who has a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine [illegible] References. Address [illegible] Courier office. [illegible]

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—THE COOPERATIVE FOUNDRY AND FIXTURES, IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER, situated on Portland avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, at PRIVATE SALE. This foundry is now in complete running order with a large and well selected stock of patterns of all kinds, and is well located for the foundry business. Parties who contemplate going into such business would do well to examine the property. Terms made easy to suit purchasers. For further particulars inquire of MOORE & MALLET, No. 81 Fifth street, between Main and Market. [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A commodious brick dwelling house, two stories high and containing 11 rooms, kitchen and bath room, conveniently located. Refer to C. H. BARKLEY, No. 11 Center street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE—The house now occupied by Mrs. [illegible] No. 5 East Chestnut. Inquire [illegible] premises, or of HEWETT, HARDY & CO., 112 Main street, between Third and Fourth sts. [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] I offer at private sale [illegible] Broadway [illegible] between Ninth and Tenth [illegible] near the Nashville depot. Will sell cheap. For further information and terms, apply to one on the premises. [illegible]

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY—Corner Main and Second streets, 24 feet front on Main [illegible] Second street. This is the most valuable unimproved business property in Louisville. Will be sold to a good purchaser on long time, if desired, or long lease, option to renewal. Apply over Morton, Cox & Co.'s Bank [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOT—A very desirable lot, 30x30 ft to a 20 foot alley, on Second, between Chestnut and Walnut streets. Price [illegible] cash, balance in [illegible] months. Apply to GRESHAM & LESSINGTON, No. 74 West Main st., near Third. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DWELLING—[illegible] A very excellent and desirable dwelling, on English street, containing 10 rooms, bath room, pantry, closets, large halls, gas and water, and very conveniently arranged. [illegible] There is an excellent cellar, good large cistern and hydrant in the yard, stable, in front and rear. The lot is [illegible] feet, with side alley. Price $16,000 [illegible] Apply to GRESHAM & LESSINGTON, 74 West Main street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—BROADWAY PROPERTY—One of the [illegible] a fine brick cottage of eight rooms, closets, pantry, [illegible] and all the improvements [illegible] [illegible] Apply on the premises, northeast corner Thirteenth and Broadway. JOHN [illegible]

FOR SALE—BREWERY—The property known as [illegible] is situated on Portland avenue and has a fine brewery with all the [illegible] in the city of Louisville. [illegible] Inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets. [illegible]

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE [illegible] Broadway [illegible] Apply to W. H. [illegible] of English & [illegible]

FOR SALE—BUGGY—A fine trotting buggy, very light, made by one of the best makers, to be sold at a bargain. [illegible] B. W. Jenkins & Co. [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE STOCK FIXTURES, &C., of a LARGE RETAIL CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM SALOON AND BAKERY [illegible] Address WM. [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—One frame house of six rooms [illegible] street, bet. Tenth and Eleventh. One new cottage of four rooms, on Broadway, bet. [illegible] Inquire at [illegible] No. 74 Main st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—STOCK—[illegible] shares Taylorsville Turnpike [illegible] For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, No. 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. [illegible]

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE—In Germantown, [illegible] two-story brick house, containing [illegible] rooms, with kitchen, cellar, stable and [illegible] all in good repair. [illegible] For particulars apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the best cottages in Portland, [illegible] Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Two-story brick house on [illegible] W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOT—One lot [illegible] [illegible] Inquire of MARK [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TRADE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—[illegible] on Walnut street [illegible] Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—Some desirable [illegible] Portland, also houses and lots in [illegible] Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson [illegible]

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—[illegible] front room [illegible] No. 111 First street [illegible]

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A desirable [illegible] [illegible]

FOR RENT—WOODLAND GARDEN—[illegible] R. M. JOHNSTON, R. W. WOOLLEY, [illegible]

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A good house [illegible] Apply to J. WILSON, 108 West Jefferson street.

FOR RENT—A fine 3-story brick dwelling [illegible] Apply to [illegible] Real Estate Agent, No. 163 Fourth street, Bamberger & Bloom Block. [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A pleasantly situated [illegible] No. 207 [illegible] Apply to KAHN & WOLF, 270 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A pleasantly situated [illegible] Apply to KAHN & WOLF, 270 Main street [illegible]

FOR RENT—THE STORE AND FIXTURES [illegible]

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—[illegible]

LOST.

LOST—[illegible] reward will be paid for its return to corner Sixth and Jefferson. D. [illegible]

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—[illegible] to make and sell an article of [illegible] Address LOUIS CORLENTZ, [illegible] Md.

WANTED—AGENTS—For a [illegible] Apply at 201 West Market. [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a fine large front room, with good board in a private family. Apply at 100 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, and one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board in a private family at the southeast corner of Chestnut and [illegible] streets. [illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STOLEN MARE—$50 REWARD—From my farm [illegible] southeast from Shelbyville, Ky., near [illegible] on the night of the [illegible] of September, a light brown mare, 5 years old last spring; said mare was between 15 and 16 hands high, small star in forehead, and one white hind foot. No other marks remembered. The above reward will be given for the [illegible] W. E. ROBERTSON. [illegible]

STOLEN MARE—$100 Reward—Taken from my stable on Tuesday night [illegible] a gray mare, 5 years old, [illegible] $50 reward will be paid for the return of the mare and $50 for the detection of the thieves. [illegible] MIDDLETON, Oakland Station, Warren county, Ky. [illegible]

FOR SALE--Horses & Mules

FOR SALE—HORSE—A beautiful chestnut sorrel [illegible] five years old last spring. He is a splendid animal both in appearance and quality, racks, paces and trots finely and moves fast. He is very spirited and rides easy. Warranted sound. Apply at W. H. Cotter's store, on Eighth street, between Jefferson and Green. [illegible]

FOR SALE—MULES—40 head of good [illegible] mules [illegible] Goshen Postoffice, Oldham county, Ky. [illegible]

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—CORN—Twelve acres of new corn [illegible] on the Preston street road, near the first toll gate. Inquire of [illegible] bricklayer, near the first toll gate on the Preston street road. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—[illegible] acres of [illegible] timber land, on the line of the [illegible] Railroad, near [illegible] 150 acres cleared and under cultivation, well watered; the timber consists of oak, poplar, chestnut, hickory, black walnut and ash. This property will be sold cheap, [illegible] exchange part for city property or small farms. Apply to GRESHAM & LESSINGTON, No. 74 West Main street, near Third. [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM—A very desirable farm of 60 acres, situated within [illegible] miles of the Court House, New Albany, Indiana. A new Gothic cottage of 7 rooms, good barn, 2 wells of excellent water, [illegible] an osage orange fence around the place, [illegible] in orchard, [illegible] acres in gooseberries, raspberries, currants, strawberries, grapes, pears, quinces and cherries [illegible] Will sell very cheap or will exchange for Kansas lands. Apply to GRESHAM & LESSINGTON, No. 74 West Main street, near Third. [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM—A very desirable farm of [illegible] acres, situated on the Bardstown pike within [illegible] miles of Louisville. Neat new frame cottage, good large frame barn, carriage house and all the necessary outbuildings, a young orchard of choice fruit, some forty fine grapes. Price very low, third cash down, balance to suit purchaser, will take part in city property. Apply to GRESHAM & LESSINGTON, No. 74 West Main street, near Third. [illegible]

FOR SALE—LAND—40 acres of A No. 1 land suitable for gardening purposes, situated on the Bardstown pike [illegible] miles of Louisville. Price very low. Apply to GRESHAM & LESSINGTON, No. 74 West Main street, near Third. [illegible]

FOR SALE—1,000 ACRES OF FINE LAND situated in Kentucky, within thirty miles of Louisville, convenient to railroad and steamboat landing; 600 acres cleared and in cultivation; the balance in good timber—white, black and red oak, poplar, walnut, hickory and walnut. Good stream of water running through the place, good springs. Improvements are ample and abundant. This is very desirable property. Will sell part or the whole very cheap, and part on time to suit purchaser, or will EXCHANGE for other property. Apply to GRESHAM & LESSINGTON, 74 West Main street, near Third. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE LITTLE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated at O'Bannon Station, [illegible] miles from the city, on the L. and F. Railroad. The farm contains [illegible] acres of excellent land, [illegible] acres of which is in orchard, [illegible] acres in well set clover [illegible] The orchard contains some of the finest varieties of fruit trees [illegible] The house is a new modern-built gothic cottage containing six rooms [illegible] beautiful shrubbery and flowers, fine well of pure water, [illegible] Neighborhood the best in the State. Price [illegible] For particulars, inquire of MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., No. 160 Jefferson street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM—Well timbered and improved, near Beard's Station [illegible] For further particulars, apply to J. H. BEARD, Beard's Station. [illegible]

FOR SALE—LAND—Near Eminence, Ky. [illegible] acres of good farming land with two two-story houses, suitable for boarders or a large family [illegible] Will sell on easy terms, to suit purchaser. There are good female schools and churches in the town. For terms, &c., apply to JAS. [illegible] Eminence, Ky. [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM—Sixty acres of desirable land, on [illegible] Turnpike, fifteen miles below Louisville. Good two-story frame house, &c., &c. Address [illegible] Hays Ferry, Ky., or [illegible] Louisville. [illegible]

FOR SALE—LAND—50 acres of land on the Brownsboro and Middletown county road, about ten miles from the city. This is good land, all fenced and under cultivation, with limited improvements. Will be sold entire or in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to WARFIELD, WHEAT & CO., 98 Jefferson street. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A FARM of [illegible] acres, situated near the Bardstown pike [illegible] miles from the city [illegible] Apply to J. J. SHAFFER & CO., 79 Jefferson street. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF [illegible] acres of good land situated within [illegible] miles of the court house, Jefferson county, Ky., with two-story frame house, with 8 rooms, cellar, barn, corn-crib, carriage house, log stable, a never-failing spring and [illegible] acres cleared, balance in good timber, stream of water running through the place. Price [illegible] Apply to GRESHAM & LESSINGTON, No. 74 West Main street, near Third. [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM—Sixty acres will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, [illegible] under the will of [illegible] Hayden, the farm known as the [illegible] Place, containing 300 acres, situated on the Taylorsville and Mt. Washington road, [illegible] miles from Taylorsville [illegible] For further particulars apply or address me at Bardstown. J. P. [illegible]

Sale will take place on the premises.

FOR SALE—FARM—Having determined to move West, I will sell 170 acres of the best land in the county [illegible] Address WM. [illegible]

FOR SALE—GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES—[illegible] I will sell at half their cost. Call at [illegible] J. L. WELLMAN, 134 Third street, between Jefferson and Green. [illegible]

WANTED—A graduate of the University of Virginia with a large experience as a teacher wishes to establish an academy. The highest references furnished in Virginia and Tennessee. Address at once A. R., Clarksville, Tenn. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LITTLE COUNTRY SEAT—containing 20 acres, in the vicinity of the Fairgrounds fronting on the railroad. Will be sold cheap and on good time. Inquire of J. J. SHAFFER & CO., 79 Jefferson street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—A beautiful country residence situated on the Bardstown turnpike, just beyond the second toll-gate, [illegible] miles from the city. Large and elegantly finished house, in perfect order, [illegible] Parties are requested to call and examine for themselves. For further information apply to Mrs. [illegible] J. J. SHAFFER & CO., Real Estate Agents, 79 Jefferson street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM—160 acres of fine land in Indiana, in Clark county [illegible] Inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FARM—Of 60 acres, situated in Jefferson county, Ky., within four miles of Louisville, a brick house with 5 rooms, stable, corn-crib, orchard and a good well of never-failing water; it is suitable for gardening purposes. Price $150 per acre [illegible] Apply to GRESHAM & LESSINGTON, No. 74 West Main street, near Third. [illegible]

FOR SALE—UNION COUNTY FARM—I offer for sale my farm, in Union county, Ky. [illegible] about 190 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There are good houses [illegible] This farm lies within [illegible] miles of St. Vincent's Academy [illegible] For further information apply to JOHN PAYNE [illegible] T. R. MILLS. [illegible]

FOR SALE—DISTILLERY—Having bought the distillery heretofore conducted by Messrs. [illegible] & Co., in Meade county, Ky., I offer my former distillery in the same county known as "Crystal Springs Distillery," for sale, together with all the apparatus, machinery, buildings, &c. This is one of the best distilleries in the State and offers a good opportunity for any one wishing to engage in the business. For further particulars inquire of HENRY TRIGGMAN, Jr., Market street, between Sixth and Seventh. [illegible]

FOR SALE—LAND—[illegible] acres bottom land, five miles below Helena, Ark. [illegible] Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM—For sale or exchange for city property a farm in Clark county, Indiana, in the edge of Charlestown. The farm contains one hundred acres all under fence, and eighty acres cleared and in cultivation [illegible] Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM—Containing 160 acres [illegible] Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, No. 159 Jefferson street between Fourth and Fifth. [illegible]

FOR SALE—LANDS—In Mississippi, near Natchez.
Lands in Missouri.
Lands in Indiana.
Lands in Ohio.
Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FOR SALE—FARM OF [illegible] acres, situated one [illegible] Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—W. H. Lawrence [illegible]
Three fine farms in Indiana.
Two farms in Kentucky.
Five farms in Missouri.
[illegible]
[illegible] 159 Jefferson street. [illegible]

KRAUSHAAR & CO.'S

Latest Improved and Most Perfect

AGRAFFE PIANOS,

"The Piano that everybody likes."

LOUIS TRIPP,

Nos. 92 and 94 Jefferson street.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

First Large Fall Sale for 1868.

WEDNESDAY morning, at [illegible] o'clock, [illegible] S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. J. MATHEWS.

No. 226 Market street, bet. [illegible]

Regular Sale of Household Goods of Every Description; also a fine lot of Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, Sept. 16, 1868, at auction-rooms, at 10 o'clock precisely.

Terms cash. C. J. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES

BY THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, September [illegible] [illegible] Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

CITIZENS' AUCTION ROOMS.

[illegible] street.

Auction Sale To-night.

WATCHES, jewelry, clothing, hats, shoes, dry goods, fancy goods [illegible] and personal property. [illegible] Managers. [illegible] Auctioneer.

BY HAYES & McNETT.

50 Feet New Hose, an Assortment of Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Cook Stoves, Carpets, one Extra Fine Diamond-set Gold Watch, one English Lay Lever Watch and 15 Assorted Watches, Silver-plated Ware, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 16, at [illegible] [illegible] Terms cash. HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

150 Main street.

Valuable Bank-street Property,

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, Sept. [illegible] [illegible] Terms—One-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years with interest and lien. PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Market-street Cottage House and Lot

AT AUCTION

ON THE PREMISES,

FRIDAY, September 18, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] No. 384 Market street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. [illegible] Terms at time and place. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Desirable Dwelling

AT AUCTION

ON THE PREMISES

SATURDAY, September 19, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., that desirable private residence of Mr. J. [illegible] No. 142 First street, between [illegible] [illegible] This is one of the most desirable and convenient houses in the city. [illegible] Terms of sale easy. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

Madison-street Property

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, September 19, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., we will sell on the premises, situated on the north side of Madison, between Tenth and Eleventh, a very desirable brick cottage and lot. Terms at sale. PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALES.

Improved Henry Co. Farm

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, [illegible] [illegible] Terms of Sale—One-half cash, the balance in equal payments [illegible] JAMES CALLAWAY [illegible] W. A. HOLLAND, Auctioneer. [illegible]

Sale of Real Estate in Bankruptcy.

AS Assignee of Phelps, Caldwell & Co., bankrupts, I will offer at public sale, at the Court House door, in the town of [illegible] Ky. [illegible] [illegible] Assignee of Phelps, Caldwell & Co.

Sale of Christian County Land in Bankruptcy.

AS Assignee of Phelps, Caldwell & Co., bankrupts, I will offer at public sale, at the Court House door, in town of Hopkinsville, Ky. [illegible] Assignee of Phelps, Caldwell & Co., Bankrupts.

Castleton at Public Sale.

I WILL, on the 8th day of October [illegible] offer [illegible] on the Newton turnpike. [illegible] FRANK WATERS, Attorney at law, Lexington, Ky. [illegible]

Small Farms and Choice Timber for Sale.

IN Franklin county, Kentucky, eight miles below Frankfort and two from [illegible] [illegible] Also 600 acres of splendid timber near the above, consisting of oak, poplar, walnut, ash, black [illegible] sugar tree, &c. [illegible] If not sold privately before, the above property will be offered at public sale at the Court House door in Frankfort on Monday, the [illegible] of October [illegible] [illegible] Frankfort, Ky.

Assignee's Sale.

THE undersigned, as assignee [illegible] John [illegible] Terms [illegible] JOHN MASON BROWN, Assignee in Bankruptcy. For information apply to [illegible] Real Estate Agents, No. 60 Jefferson street [illegible]

Capital Hotel for Sale!

DESIROUS of changing our location and business, we will offer the desirable hotel property [illegible] GRAY & SAFFELL, Proprietors. [illegible]

Sale of Land in Todd County, Ky., and Montgomery County, Tenn., and Town Lots in Trenton, Ky., and of Personalty.

AS Assignee of Jos. L. Lawson, bankrupt, I will [illegible] [illegible] Assignee of Jos. L. Lawson.

Franklin County Stock Farm at Auction.

ON [illegible] [illegible]

CANNEL COAL.

W[illegible] Offices: 90 Third street, [illegible] Market [illegible] and corner of [illegible] Brook and Market. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

WOMAN!

Females, owing to the peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

Helmbold's Extract of Buchu

Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure, or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbirth, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half clothed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhea, too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, too Long Continued Periods, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Directions for use, diet, and advice, accompany.

Females in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is more strengthening than any of the preparations of bark or iron, infinitely safer and more pleasant.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Having received the indorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 Broadway, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

DAILY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - SEPT. 16th, 1868.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.

There was an accession of six new members yesterday to the Board of Trade.

Pittsburg coal is selling at $1 [illegible] per load, or 16 cents per bushel.

[illegible] Sheppard, the [illegible] of the [illegible] at Long Island, is believed to have fled to Tennessee, the darky's paradise.

The [illegible] in the absence of any bail or other [illegible] will be [illegible] by the [illegible] of the Grand Jury.

James [illegible] charged with stealing copper and iron from the Nashville depot, was arrested yesterday on a capias by officers [illegible] and [illegible] and was lodged in jail.

Julia [illegible] colored, was lodged in jail yesterday on a peace warrant. [illegible]

[illegible] Bridget Ford and Mrs. Wm. Brown, two [illegible] ladies, were brought before Judge Craddock yesterday on peace warrants sworn out against each other. Bridget gave $100 bail, and Mrs. Brown gave a bond of $50.

[illegible] Sheppard, charged with stealing a lot of clothing in Cincinnati, a dispatch ordering the arrest having been received. The accused was committed to jail by Justices [illegible] and [illegible] to await further developments.

A garbage cart filled with decayed vegetables moved through Fourth street [illegible] the atmosphere and creating the protestations and [illegible] it [illegible] [illegible]

There was an interesting and well-attended meeting of Reformed [illegible] of the Young Men's Christian Association on Monday evening. [illegible]

There was, of course, as there always is in such occasions, some dissatisfaction in addition to the awards of premiums at the late Fair [illegible] but as a rule, the awards were [illegible] made according to the true merits of the articles exhibited.

Messrs. Hardin, Sanders and Snow were yesterday appointed by the Board of Trade a committee to wait upon the newspaper [illegible] of Louisville, for the purpose of making some arrangement by which the board should furnish commercial news reports to all the city papers.

In the awards of premiums on Saturday at the State Fair for the [illegible] stallion ring, the committee so erred as to the residence and owner of that fine stallion Refugee. It should have been J. R. [illegible] of Jefferson, proprietor.

We have received the Southern Medical Journal for August. It is one of the best numbers of that excellent journal, and contains that beautiful song, "Good-bye, Sweetheart," by J. L. Hatton and [illegible] We [illegible] and the piano, besides much valuable information in reference to musical matters.

We had a foretaste of uninterrupted sunshine yesterday, a drenching rain at half past one, a thunder storm at a [illegible] past three. [illegible]

The Blind Man at the Postoffice.

The old blind man who stands every day at the postoffice entrance on Green street, labeled "Remember the blind," and holding in his hands a very old, black, sharp-crown hat, is, without doubt, as well remembered as anybody in Louisville, though it is equally true that the old fellow does not profit by everybody's remembrance. It is curious to watch the countenances and actions of the comers and goers as they pass and repass the aged mendicant, for the appeal is direct to the heart, and benevolence does not always stop to ask whether an object is worthy. Yesterday we saw a gentleman go up to the old man, and picking up the "[illegible]" which is always held close to the appealing hat, read carefully what was written thereon, then without saying a word or depositing a penny, started hurriedly down Third street, toward Jefferson. He had gone but a short distance, however, when he suddenly turned on his heel, felt in his pocket, and walked back, seating himself on the postoffice steps, and taking out some "cheese" [illegible] going up to a lady, he passed around to where the blind man was standing and dropped something into the hat, then walked rapidly away.

The next man who came along passed up the postoffice steps, but his eye had caught the beggar, and as he moved to vacate his "chance," he had not [illegible] [illegible]

A little later, a pretty, round-faced girl, tall enough to be called a young lady, and wearing one of the neatest, and cheapest, and prettiest light-brown dresses, that are generally on her trim figure, turned the postoffice corner from Green street, on her way out Third. Catching a glimpse of the old blind man, she hesitated a little, then went on her way. In a few minutes, however, she came back, and stepping gently up to the hat, as if fearful she might be discovered, deliberately dropped a small roll of postal currency [illegible] [illegible]

"Lost through the darkness of the night
To waking thought unsealed,
But in the sun-bred light
[illegible] revealed."

We are indebted to Mr. John G. Samuels, of Nelson county, for a box of delicious peaches. They were grown on his farm, near [illegible] and are the largest and finest that we have seen this season.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT

HON. S. S. CRAIG, PRESIDING JUDGE.

TUESDAY, September 15.

[illegible] committed to St. Louis's Industrial School.

Lawrence Morgan, obstructing public justice, discharged.

Nicholas Baker, drunk and disorderly. Fined $5.

A. J. Clark, drunk. Fined $2.

[illegible] disorderly conduct, continued till to-morrow.

John J. [illegible] drunk. Fined $2.

Louise [illegible] vs. Jackie [illegible] warrant assault and battery. Fled [illegible] to answer.

Jacob Lemmbach, drunk and disorderly. Fined $10, and held to bail in the sum of $300 for six months.

Henry Poll, drunk; discharged.

Wm. Turner, drunk and disorderly. Fined $10, and $300 for six months.

[illegible] Fahy, drunk and disorderly, discharged.

[illegible] assault and battery; held to bail [illegible]

Frank, Jacob, and [illegible] Chilton, three little boys, [illegible] 14, 12, and 11 [illegible]

Jacob Arnold, drunk. Fined $1.

Samuel [illegible] drunk. Fined $1.

[illegible] drunk and disorderly. Fined $3 and $100 for six months.

John [illegible] drunk. Fined $1 and $100 for six months.

[illegible] drunk. Fined $1 and $100 for six months.

Wm. [illegible] drunk. Fined $1 and $100 for six months.

John [illegible] continued until Monday.

Martha [illegible] drunk; [illegible] taken for her good behavior.

George [illegible] Fined, held in $300 for good to keep the peace [illegible]

This ended the [illegible] business and [illegible] were disposed of as follows:

Joseph [illegible] placed at the bar of the court [illegible] a verdict of guilty.

[illegible] Mackey, [illegible] and [illegible] a verdict of guilty and [illegible] fine of $50.

[illegible] other cases [illegible] continued.

[illegible]

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. [illegible] STEVE, JUDGE.

The Court met, on adjournment, at the regular hour.

[illegible] vs. [illegible] Insurance Company. Lessee was granted plaintiff to withdraw the original policy.

[illegible] against [illegible] This is a suit on a note for $82 25. It was instituted in [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] The judgment of the court below was affirmed.

John A. [illegible] against the steamer [illegible] This is a suit for damages, which is the petition, are laid at [illegible] The plaintiff alleges that he shipped certain goods on board the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The court [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

TRYING THE WATER CURE.

The Shower Bath as a Remedy for the Social Evil.

[illegible]

JEFFERSONVILLE ITEMS

JEFFERSONVILLE, September 15.

[illegible]

CARD FROM MR. J. G. [illegible]

Plow Trial.

[illegible] J. G. [illegible]

Gen. Grant at the Carrollton Review.

[From the New Orleans Times, Sept. [illegible]]

[illegible]

The King of Denmark has married off his children to better advantage than any other monarch in Europe.

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

Cream of the Latest London and Paris Fashion Papers.

The Paris correspondent of the Queen, under date of August 23d, thus gossips concerning the newest styles there:

Since the weather has broken and the rain has descended, cashmere has been in demand, and many very tasteful cashmere dresses have been made by our dressmakers. The Empress has worn a very pretty cashmere costume during the past week. It consisted of a tunic trimmed with fringe and looped over a maroon silk petticoat, a small paletot, with large sleeves of white cashmere, also adorned with gimp and fringe; a very small rice straw bonnet, with a black feather and black tulle; long Suede gloves without any buttons, and boots with buttons to match the silk petticoat.

The toilettes this season at Villars are wonderful, nobody evinces the least coyness in wearing the brightest and most dashing of colors. I have seen since my arrival seen bright red dresses worn, and blondes with fair skins effect to find them marvellously becoming. These poppy-red costumes are made of "Mexican" material, half wool and half silk, and fall in broken folds; they are braided tastefully with black. Coral-colored foulard is also fashionable (the variety called "Lulotown"), and this to my mind drapes the figure much more gracefully than the Mexican product.

And once again Parisian milliners are inventing autumn fashions. I had a peep behind a few scenes preparatory to my departure from Paris, and I remarked that very narrow bonnets of the fanchon form were still likely to prevail. One I saw was of fine rice straw, trimmed with black velvet, and with a pale pink rose at the side—another was a fancy straw, with a bandeau of sapphire velvet across the top, in which trembled a straw lily of the valley sprinkled over with steel beads, blue grey gros grain strings. All the new autumn bonnets that have come under my notice are very high in front, and, without exception, they have strings to them. Feathers and ospreys are the favorite trimmings. There is a new autumn hat made of gray felt, and called "Marechale;" it is bound with gray velvet, and ornamented with a tuft of feathers—its crown is low, and the brim but slightly turned up, but it is very graceful in effect.

ELLANE DE MARSY.

SUITABILITY OF DRESS.

[From the Ladies' Newspaper.]

The dress suitable to one's position, it seems to us, is the best that can be afforded; and the suitability or "unsuitability of dress depends not on the station of the wearer so much as on the adaptation to the position in which she most frequently finds herself. Things may be unsuitable because they are tawdry or pretentious, but they would be so in any condition in life. We can never see why clean, bright-looking, well-made clothing should be unsuitable to any one.

Nevertheless, we have heard the dress of "persons of inferior condition" objected to on no other ground than that "it looks too nice." In one occasion, a young teacher was rebuked because at a school feast she "looked too like a lady," and the fact of looking like a lady was considered to be unbecoming to her station. Neither the material nor fashion of her dress could be objected to, for both were of the simplest, but the whole effect was too good. There is no station in our thinking, to which untidiness and dowdiness are becoming, and we cannot see the force of the objection that by careful dressing people do sometimes look above their station.

[illegible] boots and cotton gloves, badly-fitting dresses and coarse clothing, are not more suitable to one station in life than another. They may, unfortunately, be more common when people are poor, but they are only adjuncts, not essentials, of the condition. When we hear lectures upon suitability of dress to station, we generally suspect that the culprit has been looking too well.

SEASIDE GOSSIP.

[From a Margate correspondent.]

What about sea-side costumes? methinks I hear some one ask. Well, they are as diverse as the shells upon the sea-shore. I have not noticed more than one or two that were really striking. A white pique robe, most elaborately braided with black braid, captivated my fancy, so charming did it appear to suit all accessories—the bright sun, the brilliant scenery, and the sea-shore. One black velvet [illegible] the only one, bye the bye, I have noticed here—seemed out of place and incongruous at such a time; still, there was a rich [illegible] and beauty about the garment all its own. The fine serge dresses are the most fashionable just now, and very well the ladies look who adopt it, with its white braid ornamentation.

[illegible]

"The storm set" appear to find their proper head here. Mamma reigns supreme. In the matter of dress mankind appear utterly careless, as you will agree when I have informed you that I have made acquaintance, by sight only, with but one "young man of the period" since my visit. I have noticed several gentlemen covered entirely in flannel, while many more have worn a suit of brown holland.

WOMAN AT THE WATERING PLACES

[From the Imperial Review.]

There are three classes of women to be met with at every seaside haunt. First there are the invalids, those who have come for the sake of the health-giving breezes, of whom we have no occasion to speak here. Then there are the women who have come to the seaside with an insane passion for salt-water aquaria, and lastly for those who have come for pleasure alone.

It will be seen that women at the seaside is chiefly remarkable for the expansion of the frivolous of her character, and the repression, during the time of her sojourn at a watering place, of any solid qualifications to which she has attained. It affords profound satisfaction to the student of human nature to see women of various grades of society in a state of mental undress—the dishabille of the mind. A great deal of it is, doubtless, assumed with the apparel provided for the holiday tour, but it none the less interesting on that account. Indeed, to watch and study the ideas and the manner which a woman assumes, believing them to be a man's ideal of artless maidenhood, is fully as amusing as to regard critically a girl who will condescend to be really natural. The study is not without variety, for woman at the seaside receives as many shapes as the anemones she gathers in her aquaria. She is Proteus in her vagaries and fancies, and to be studied with safety—for, like Tennyson's Earl, she may be "fair to see"—the investigation must be carried on with the coolness and impartiality of a zoophyte.

SPOILT WOMEN.

[From the London Saturday Review.]

Like children, and all soft things, women are soon spoilt if subjected to unwholesome conditions. Sometimes the spoiling comes from over harshness, sometimes from over indulgence, what we are speaking of to-day is the latter condition—the spoiling which comes from being petted and given way to and indulged, till they think themselves better than anybody else, and as if living under laws made especially for them alone. Men get spoilt too in the same manner; but for the most part there is a tougher fiber in them, which resists the flabby influences of flattery and exaggerated attention better than can the morale of the weaker sex, and, besides, even arbitrary men meet with opposition in certain directions, and even the most self-contented social autocrats knows that his humblest adherents criticise though they dare not oppose.

A man subjected to this insidious injury is simply ruined so far as any real manliness of nature goes. He is made into that sickening creature, "a sweet being," as the women call him—a woman's man, with a flowing hair and turn for poetry, full of high-flown sentiment, and morbidly excited sympathies, a man almost as much woman as man, who has no backbone of ambition in him, but who puts his whole life into love, just as women do, and who becomes at last emphatically not worth his salt. No greater damage can be done to a man than is done by this great domestic idolatry. But, in truth, the evil is too pleasant to be avoided; and there is scarcely a man so far master of himself as to withstand the subtle intoxication of woman's tender flattery and loving submission.

Spoilt women are spoilt mainly from a like cause—over attention from men. A few certainly are to be found, as pampered daughters, with indulgent mammas and subservient aunts given up wholly to ruin their young charge with the utmost dispatch possible; but this is comparatively a rare form of the disease, and one which a little wholesome matrimonial discipline would soon cure. For it is seldom that a petted daughter becomes a spoilt wife, human nature having a marvelous power of compensation, that inevitable tendency to readjust the balance, which prevents the continuance of a like excess under different forms. Besides, a spoilt daughter generally makes such a supremely unpleasant wife that the husband has no inducement to continue the mistake, and therefore either lowers her tone by a judicious exhibition of snubbing, or, if she is aggressive as well as unpleasant, leaves her to fight with her shadows in the best way she can, glad for his own part to escape the strife she will not forego. One characteristic of the spoilt woman is her impatience of anything like rivalry. She never has a female friend—certainly not one of her own degree, and not one at all in the true sense of the word. Friendship presupposes equality, and a spoilt woman knows no equality. She has been so long accustomed to consider herself as the only paramount, that she cannot understand it if any one steps in to share her honors and divide her throne. To praise the beauty of any woman, to find her charming, or to pay her the attention due to a charming woman, is to insult our spoilt darling, and to slight her past forgiveness. If there is only one good thing, it must be given to her—the first seat, the softest cushion, the most protected situation; and she looks for the best of things as if naturally consecrated from her birth into the sunshine of life, and as if the "cold shade" which may do for others were by no means the portion allotted to her. It is almost impossible to make the spoilt woman understand the grace or the glory of sacrifice.

The spoilt woman as the wife of an unsuccessful husband or the mother of sickly children is a pitiable spectacle. If it comes to her to be obliged to sacrifice her usual luxuries, to make an old gown serve when a new one is desired, to sit up all night watching by the sick bed, to witness the painful details of illness, perhaps of death, to meet hardship face to face, to bend her back to the burden of sorrow, she is at the first absolutely lost. Not the thing to be done, but her own discomfort in doing it, is the one master idea—not other's needs, but her own pain in supplying them, the great grief of the moment. Many are the hard lessons set us by life and fate, but the hardest of all is that given to the spoilt woman when she is made to think for others rather than for herself, and is forced by the exigencies of circumstances to sacrifice her own ease to the greater necessities of her kind.

All that large part of the perfect woman's nature which expresses itself in serving is an unknown function to the spoilt woman. She must be waited on, but she cannot in turn serve even the one or two she loves. She is the woman who calls her husband from one end of the room to the other to put down her cup, rather than reach out her arm and put it down for herself, who however weary he may be, will bid him get up and ring the bell, though it is close to her hand, and her longest walk during the day has been from the dining room to the drawing room. It is not that she cannot do these small offices for herself, but that she likes the feeling of being waited on and attended to; and it is not for love, and the amiable if weak pleasure of attracting the notice of the beloved—it is just for the vanity of being a little somebody for the moment, and of playing off the small royalty involved in the procedure. She would not return the attention. Unlike the Eastern women, who wait on their lords hand and foot, and who place their highest honor in their lowliest service, the spoilt women of Western life knows nothing of the natural grace of womanly serving for love, for grace or for gratitude. * * * The spoilt woman of the mental kind is a horrid nuisance generally. She is greatly given to large discourse, the discourse of a kind that leads all to one side, and that denies the right of any one to criticise, doubt, or contradict, is an intellectual Tower of Pisa, under the shadow of which it is not pleasant to live.

LADIES AND NATURALISTS.

Professor Newton on the Demand for Feathers of the White Gull—He Charges Ladies Wearing them with being Murderers—Miss Lydia Becker Defends her Sex and Pleads Equal Rights.

At a recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, now holding its annual session at Norwich, in the Biological section, a paper was read by Mr. A. Newton on the "Zoological Aspect of the Game Laws." In the course of his remarks he said:

The public should feel that they had an interest in the protection of wild animals, especially during the season of reproduction. The decrease of these animals, however, was often attributed to secondary causes, and not to direct slaughter. Man had no great spite against the bustard or the great copper-fly, but both had been extirpated within living memory, the latter, probably, owing to the drainage of the fens. Both, however, might possibly have been preserved by a little judicious care. At any rate, if the progress of civilization unconsciously demanded some few victims, we should abstain from willfully adding to their number. Mr. Tristram contended, at the last meeting of the association, that birds of prey were the sanitary police of nature, and that if they had existed in their original strength they would have stamped out the grouse disease, just as the Orders in Council stamped out the cattle plague. The hawk, by preference, made sickly birds its quarry. In Norfork there was no moor game, and therefore no grouse disease. But he would ask the game preservers of the country whether they really believed that their stock of pheasants and partridges was materially increased by the destruction of everything which they were pleased to call vermin. He believed that the abundance of game had but little to do with the scarcity of birds of prey, and could declare that in some foreign countries the existence of numerous birds of prey was a pledge of the plentifulness of game. Owls were undoubtedly the game preserver's best friend. His most serious foe was the rat, and the owl consumed more rats and mice than any other description of food. So with regard to polecats, stoats, and weasels. With reference to sea fowl, he confessed a certain amount of sentiment. No animals were so cruelly persecuted. At the breeding season they came to our shores, throwing aside their wary and suspicious habits, and sometimes settling far inland. No one had ever complained of them as injurious, as raising the price of herrings, sprats, or oysters; yet excursion trains conveyed the sportsmen of London to Lancashire, the Isle of Wight, and Flamborough Head for the purpose of destroying these harmless birds. Each bird shot was a parent, and its young were thus exposed to death by starvation. Could men blaze away hour after hour at those wretched birds without being morally the worse for it? We thanked God that we were not as Spaniards, gloating over the brutality of bull fights, forgetting the agony inflicted on thousands of innocent birds on our coasts, to which that of a dozen horses and bulls in a ring was as nothing. Mr. Newton then referred to the enormous demand for the feathers of the white gull by the modern fashion of ladies' hat-plumes, and almost electrified his hearers by informing them that *every lady wearing one of these feathers bore upon her forehead the brand of a murderer.* He then advocated the legislative appointment of a "close time," to be proclaimed by the local authorities, during which the mere carrying of a gun should be an offence. This plan, he said, had been adopted in several countries, including some of the most democratic. The question was one wholly unconnected with party politics, and it should be so regarded. If the present state of things continued much longer, changes would occur with regard to our fauna for which we should receive few thanks from our posterity.

Miss Lydia Becker, of Manchester, wished to be allowed to protest against holding ladies responsible for the murder of white gulls. Much mischief was done in the world through ignorance. No lady would willingly wear the feather of a bird that was destroyed in the act of feeding its young. Ladies should be instructed on these and other subjects, and should be allowed to meet with the other sex on equal terms, not as listeners only, in the discussion and acquisition of the various branches of knowledge in which they were all interested, instead of meeting, as they did, with discouragement. If that plan were pursued, naturalists would have no reason to complain of the conduct of ladies. (Applause).

BARREN AND OTHER COUNTY ITEMS

[Reported for the Louisville Courier.]

GLASGOW, KY., Sept. 14, 1868.

The session of Circuit Court still continues, without any abatement of the interest manifested on the first day of the session. Business is transacted with considerable celerity, and already there are four

CONVICTED.

Jesse Moore, for stealing hogs, two years in the penitentiary; Henry Somers, manslaughter, five years; Boyd Doty and Martin Baker Allen, two years each, for stealing bacon.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE LADY.

On last Thursday, after a severe lingering illness, Mrs. Wm. J. Botesworth departed this life. She was the daughter of Benson Musgrove, and leaves, besides her husband and children, a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

COL. J. S. GOLLADAY,

candidate for reelection to Congress, delivered an exceedingly able speech here on Saturday. A large crowd was present and listened with great attention, occasionally breaking out into the most enthusiastic applause. The speech has made many new friends for the colonel.

THE REV. J. P. SMITH,

candidate, in opposition to Col. Golladay, for Congress, delivered quite an able speech to a very respectable audience at Hiseville. Mr. Smith is showing considerable energy and ability in the canvass.

DISTILLING

in our county is almost a thing of the past since the enactment of the new whisky law. Still-houses are unoccupied, except by the corroding stills and mash tubs, which are tumbling to pieces and fast rotting through neglect. Apples in the orchards are left to rot on the ground, or to be devoured by hogs. Within our knowledge there is but one distillery in operation in this county.

LIQUOR SALE.

The bibulous will doubtless be glad to learn that, despite the odious new whisky law, that article is growing cheaper. R. H. Porter & Co. purchased of R. Bolin some copper distilled whisky at $1 50 per gallon, and they also purchased brandy, one year old, at $2 25. These are very low figures, and, no doubt, will cause considerable enjoyment to all interested in the consumption of this article.

THE TOBACCO CROP,

by the continued rains of the past two weeks, is quite seriously damaged. That which has been scaffolded from exposure to rains has become so stiff that it is only with the greatest difficulty it can be handled, it being, as tobacco raisers call it, "in a strut." It is thought, by those that know, there will be less fancy wrapping leaf on the market this year than for several years past.

A ROW AT HORSE CAVE,

Hart county, last Friday, resulted in one of the parties being badly used up. Shirley and Miller are the names of the valorous worthies who had the row, for after the bad "using up" which Miller received he ran off for arms, making his appearance in a short time, brandishing a Bowie knife of alarming dimensions, and threatening to thrust it up to the hilt in Shirley's body. Shirley, who had secured a hatchet, waited firmly the approach of the desperate Miller, who, making toward him, was intercepted by the hatchet, which, thrown with unerring aim, placed the valorous Miller *hors du combat.*

THE GREEN COUNTY FAIR

commences on the 29th of the present month. The premium lists show their accustomed liberality, and a good time generally may be anticipated.

Are you Booth?

[From the Vidalia (La.) Intelligencer, Sept. 4.]

Ed. Ryland, of the Quitman, than whom a cleverer clerk on the river does not step a stage plank, tells the following good story on the inquisitiveness of a Connecticut Yankee, in his endeavors to form the acquaintance of Edwin Booth, the celebrated tragedian. To appreciate it fully, it should be heard from Ryland, as "his deep, sonorous voice" will cause the listener to almost imagine he is in the presence of Booth. But to the story:

Booth was lately traveling on the cars; the passengers, hearing he was aboard, naturally evinced that curiosity prevalent with most, to see the celebrated actor. It was whispered that he was in the car. Among the passengers was a genuine Connecticuter, who occupied a seat some four or five benches in the rear of the great object. By slipping from one seat to another, he very soon occupied the one immediately "aft" of Booth. His anxiety was great, reaching over and touching Edwin on the shoulder, said:

"Ah! ah! excuse me, sir, but is your name Booth?"

In his deep but well modulated voice Booth replied, "Yes, sir; my name is Booth."

"Ah! ah! ah! excuse me, sir, but is your name Edwin Booth?"

"Yes, sir; my name is Edwin Booth."

"Really! ah! ah! sir, but you must really excuse me, sir, but ah!—ah!—sir, are you—*are you brother to the gentleman who had the little difficulty with Mr. Lincoln at the theater?*"

Ryland never told if an answer was given or not, but it is to be presumed, or Ed. was in that train, and he left.

An Israelite, M. Allegri, has been elected Grand Master of Free Masons in France, according to the Scotch rite. M. Cremieux, another Israelite, is his deputy.

Dayton, Ohio, makes nearly 600,000 gallons of linseed oil a year.

Carlotta bears a striking resemblance to the wife of a New York importer, residing in Fifth avenue. The photographs of the two can hardly be distinguished.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

(For particulars see advertisements.)

Cincinnati	MAJ. ANDERSON	2 p. m.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	5 p. m.
Madison	J. L. GRAHAM	4 p. m.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 p. m.
St. Louis	WILD DUCK	10 a. m.
Memphis	DARLING	10 a. m.
Nashville	G. A. THOMPSON	12 m.

ARRIVALS—September 15.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Madison.	Emma No. 3, N. Orleans.
St. Marys, Shippingport.	Louisa, St. Louis.

DEPARTURES—September 15.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Madison.	Rose Hite, Henderson.
Emma No. 3, Cin.	Dove No. 2, Ky. river.
Louisa, Cin.	Pink Varble, Red river.

BOATS IN PORT.

Bermuda, city wharf.	St. Marys, city wharf.
Norman, city wharf.	Trade Palace, city wharf.
Tyrone, city wharf.	Falls City, city wharf.
Tarascon, Portland.	

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 15.

River 9 feet 5 inches and rising.
Weather cloudy. Mercury 78.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.

River fallen 1 inch. Now 21 feet 8 inches in the channel.
Weather cloudy. Thermometer 78.

The river commenced falling very slowly yesterday, with 8 feet 5 inches water in the canal, 6 feet 5 inches water in the chute, and 5 feet water over the rocks last evening, a fall of 3 inches since the decline commenced. The highest point reached by the rise was 8 feet 8 inches in the canal. The river was still rising at Pittsburg at noon yesterday, but falling at Cincinnati. The weather yesterday morning was clear and warm. About noon a heavy shower came up, and later in the afternoon another heavy shower fell, and at night there was every indication of more rain. Business only tolerably brisk.

The Morning Star is the regular packet for Henderson at 5 p. m. to-day from the Portland wharf.

The Darling will leave the city wharf at 10 a. m. to-day for Memphis.

The G. A. Thompson is advertised to leave the city wharf at 12 m. to-day for Clarksville and Nashville.

The Wild Duck and barge is advertised to leave the city wharf at 10 a. m.

The St. Mary's came up over the falls yesterday and hung out her shingle for New Orleans. She will leave on Thursday in order to get over the falls on the present water. She has been thoroughly refitted and repainted, and looks as good as new. Captain Sweeny will have charge. Alex. Stewart, a clever and popular gentleman, will go in the office, and will have charge of the freight department.

The P. W. Strader has concluded to remain in retirement a while longer, and did not come up to the wharf yesterday. She will wait for a better opening.

The Cairo No. 2 had a pair of new chimneys put up yesterday, and left late in the evening with a pretty fair trip.

The Emma No. 3, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, with two barges in tow, came up through the canal yesterday. At the mouth of the canal one of the barges broke loose, and lodged on the dam. It was pulled off by the Walker Morris, and the Emma went on her way rejoicing.

The Louisa, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, loaded to the water's edge with iron ore and grain, floated in against the rocky while coming through the canal yesterday, causing her to leak considerably, but as her freight was all on deck no damage resulted. She discharged 200 sacks of wheat here and was to have left for Cincinnati last night.

After to-day the Gen. Lytle will take the place of the Major Anderson, which will be turned over to her new owners in the morning line to Cincinnati. The America will take the place of the Lytle in the evening line.

The new trading boat Trade Palace will leave the city wharf for Helena, Ark., at 5 a. m. to-day.

The Shamrock is announced for St. Louis to-morrow.

Capt. Joseph Carlton of the steamer Rose Franks, is in the city.

The Bermuda is receiving for White river, and expects to leave Thursday.

Capt. T. Jeff. Decamps, a pioneer boatman, and well known as clerk of the Liberty No. 2, while she was in the Wheeling trade, died of inflammation of the lungs, at his residence in Parkersburg, on Sunday, where he was agent for Capt. Booth's Cincinnati, Parkersburg and Wheeling Transportation Company.

In February, 1865, the steamer W. R. Carter, of the Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Line, exploded with fearful loss of life and treasure, about 30 miles above Vicksburg, on the Mississippi river. After the explosion the vessel took fire and the upper works were partially burned, after which the hull swung round to the Arkansas shore and sunk in water seventy feet deep. On the vessel, in charge of the messenger, Mr. Gray, who was lost, was a safe of the Adams Express Company, containing $250,000 in National currency. Owing to the great depth of water and the usual deposit of mud, under which the Father of Waters soon laid the wreck, the many attempts made by the company heretofore to recover the money, have been in vain. But the company have at last the satisfaction of recovering the safe and contents, partially injured, of course, by their long submergence under the waters and mud of the Mississippi. The money, of which $200,000 belongs to the United States Treasury, and the remainder to parties in Memphis, was taken from the wreck a few days since by the New Orleans Wrecking Company, and is in charge of the agent of the company at Vicksburg. Capt. J. S. Hurd, who commanded the Carter at the time, was blown up with the boat. His body has not been recovered.

From Our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

The Bobian Era, which left here last Saturday for Pomeroy, when six miles above Maysville, at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, broke her shaft in the journal on the starboard side, ran through her wheel, and knocked out a cylinder head. The shaft was shipped to Cincinnati on a flat for repairs. Her pilots came down on the Mary Erwin. The Bobian Era has been unfortunate this season, but no accident of a serious character has occurred to her.

The Mary Erwin arrived from Marietta, yesterday, with sixty five members of [illegible] cavalry, with their horses and mules, destined for Omaha. She also had 400 barrels salt and 200 kegs nails, besides enough other freight to load her down nearly flat. The Mary Erwin was one of the best boats that [illegible] [illegible] until No. 1, now ready to launch, is completed.

The Commercial of the same date says:

The following steamboats return United States internal revenue receipts from passengers, for the month of August, viz: Magnolia, $[illegible]; Nightingale, $[illegible]; Abeona, $[illegible]; Shamrock, $[illegible]; Golden Era, $[illegible]; Telegraph, $[illegible]; Lawrence, $[illegible]; St. James, $[illegible]; General Buell, $[illegible]; Mary Ament, $[illegible]; America, $[illegible]; Cheyenne, $[illegible]; Lady Grace, $[illegible]; J. T. [illegible] $[illegible]; Mary Erwin, $[illegible]; United States, $[illegible]; Bostona, $[illegible]; Major Anderson, $[illegible]; Telegraph, $[illegible]; Samuel J. Hale, $[illegible].

The Pittsburg Commercial of Monday has the following:

FIRST SATISFACTORY RUN OF COAL.—The late rise will have a very beneficial effect on trade generally, and the coal interest more directly. It came rather unexpectedly and at a time when a large number of towboats and barges were laid up between this port and Cincinnati. The coalmen have been working night and day, just like coal men can work when they rush up their towboats to a big job. The result is they will send out thirty towboats and two hundred and forty-nine barges, containing two millions five hundred and seven thousand bushels of coal, to the following ports:

CINCINNATI.

Towboats.	Boats.	Bushels.
Fox	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mary Ann	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sampson	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. A. Bravo	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. J. Baker	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leopard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lioness	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leader	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fearless	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whale	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. H. Ormsby	[illegible]	[illegible]
Antelope	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tigress No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
	144	1,[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

Tow Boats.	Boats.	Bushels.
J. Gilmore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fred. Wilson	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. S. Neal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Resolute	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panther	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tom Rees	[illegible]	[illegible]
Star	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bengal Tiger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	1,[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

Diamond	9 barges	100,000

The St. Louis Democrat, of Monday, says:

River still declining, although since our last rains of the heaviest description have fallen. Seven feet large is the stage of water to Cairo. Stationary from Keokuk down and no water to spare. Above Keokuk supposed to be stationary with four feet between Dubuque and St. Paul. The Scraper, due from St. Paul in a day or two, will be needed this season after all between St. Louis and Keokuk. Business was quite satisfactory last week. Large increase certain this week. Freight abundant from [illegible] and way points on the Missouri, and fair offerings for the Ohio. St. Paul and Keokuk packets crowded with passengers. Large quantities of freight moving to New Orleans. Steamers Commonwealth, Lexington, Louisville, and some barges are at present loading for the Crescent City, and numerous others, not of any line, nearly ready to sail if cargoes. We should think that the rates would be shaky this week. We are glad to learn that our own State will make a respectable showing this year as a cotton State. The steamer Marble City arrived last evening with six bales consigned to Brumby & Drucker; was shipped at Point Pleasant, and grown in Franklin county. The crop of that county is the largest ever grown there, and is expected to amount to six thousand bales.

Krow K.

The corner grocery not bein very attractive tuther afternoon, on account uv a skarcity uv change among the regular sitters, I thought I would go hum and enjoy the society uv mi wife. Wen I got thare, I found the children playin [illegible] Wersler in the lile, then the house. It wuz evident the femail hed ur the house wuz absent, so sed I, sumwhat vext.

"Ware's yure muther?"

The stern vois uv thare parient caused a lul in there sport, and lookin up, they exclaimed in a korus.

"She's down in the back yard, a playin Krow K."

I notist that the round tops ur the bed posts had been sawd orf, and the handles rudely torn from a bushel basket that wuz used to contain dirty klose. I cumprehended the situation uv things in a moment. Two dase before I refoosed to purchis Mrs. K. a Krow K outfit, as she stiled it, and now she had improvised one and wuz making a fule ov herself in full vou of the adjacent nabors.

I tho't I would go down and look on. Thare she was, with four or five ov her femail cronies among hom wuz an old maid hoom I knu bi the reputashun she enjoid of bein the cheepest nusepaper in the county. However, she didn't kno me. I quietly sot down on a convenient sawbuck, and after watchin the game intently a fu seconds, I remarkt:

"Eliey, ain't you most to well up in years to be pirooting around in the grass like a thing ov sixteen?"

Frivolous woman, she hed on a old straw hat tied down close over her ears, and her dress wuz so short that when she stooped one mite have saw her garters from a five story windo.

The old maid give me a contemptuous glanse, and askt in a lo tone: "who is that depraved lookin man sittin on the saw buck?"

"He's mi husband," sed Mrs. K., and blusht. Blusht to own her lord!

"Why, yu don't tell me so," sed the virgun o'er hoom not less than 40 summers had past. "Why, I woudent hav taken him to be yure husband!"

Redu and bawlin purty stylish, I sed:

"No and you never tuk anybody to be yure husban, did you? And nobody tuk yu to be his wife, did he? Well, after scrutinizin yu all over, I han't say I blame him."

She squirmed under this brilliant repartee, and I chuckled and made mi xit, a fu oaths in advanse ov the saw buck, which caught up to me dirckly and sent me to grass.

I don't know much about the pluts ov Krow K, but it is a game at which many a foolish young man has lost his hart, a watchin the ankles of a hartless cokay. It is played in the grass. Which leads me to think it wus invented by a grass widder.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Theater.

COR. FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.

Zorastre, or the Dweller of the Sea.

Grand Matinee every Saturday. [illegible]

DANCING.

MONS. and MAD. MUELLER'S PARISIAN DANCING ACADEMY, at [illegible] HALL, will open on Saturday, Sept. 19, at 3 p. m., for ladies and children, and on Thursday evening, Sept. 24, at 8 o'clock, for gentlemen. Residence, 306 Chestnut street. [illegible]

PICNICS.

THE public is respectfully informed that the safe and capacious [illegible] ferryboat, John [illegible] is now fitted up for the accommodation of picnic parties, with seats capable of accommodating seven hundred persons [illegible] decks and cabins, [illegible] other amusements. [illegible] the cool and beautiful woods and springs upon the banks of the Ohio in this vicinity. Terms moderate. Apply to R. JOHNSTON, Superintendent, Ferry office, Jeffersonville. [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

For New Orleans from Cairo.

MISSISSIPPI, [illegible] Master, Will leave Cairo on Monday, Sept. [illegible] and Memphis on Wednesday, Sept. [illegible], on the arrival of the trains.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

SHAMROCK, G. W. [illegible] Master, Will leave as above on This Day, the 16th, at [illegible] MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

WILD DUCK, [illegible] Master, Will leave as above on This Day, the 16th, at 10 a. m. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

MORNING STAR, [illegible] Master, Will leave as above on This Day, the 16th, at 5 p. m. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Evansville and all Way Points.

J. P. WEBB, R. E. LANCASTER, Master, Will leave on Thursday, the [illegible] inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., from city wharf. JUDGE & FORBES, Agents.

FOR CAIRO AND NEW ORLEANS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD PACKET.

Fall and Winter Arrangement.

The unsurpassed passenger steamers LADY GAY, Capt. John H. Beck, and [illegible], Capt. B. M. Pegram, will leave Cairo for New Orleans on the arrival of I. C. R. train every Saturday, as follows:

LADY GAY, Saturday, September 19; October 3, 17, and 31; November 14 and 28; December 12 and 26.

[illegible], Saturday, September 26; October 10 and 24; November 7 and 21; December 5 and 19.

To secure state rooms and for further information apply to [illegible] Agent, Cairo. [illegible] Agent, St. Louis. J. B. WOODS, Agent, New Orleans.

For Cairo, Memphis and White River.

BERMUDA, [illegible] DICKINSON, Master, Will leave as above on Thursday, the 17th, at 5 p. m., from city wharf. JUDGE & FORBES, Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

ST. MARYS, [illegible] SWEENEY, Master, Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 16th, at 5 p. m. MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

P. W. STRADER, [illegible] Master, Will leave as above on Friday, the 18th, at 5 p. m. MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.

ST. MARYS, [illegible] SWEENEY, Master, Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 16th, at 5 p. m. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans, Direct.

ST. MARYS, [illegible] SWEENEY, Master, Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 16th, at 5 p. m. JUDGE & FORBES, Agents.

For New Orleans from Cairo.

MAGENTA, FRANK HICKS, Master, Will leave Cairo on Monday, September 14, and Memphis on Wednesday, September 16, on the arrival of the trains.

The Mississippi will leave one week later.

Tennessee and Cumberland River Freight.

FOR the lowest through rates for the above rivers, call on Messrs. Judge & Forbes. All contracts for freights made by them will be carried out, and goods delivered according to original bill of lading. FOWLER, LEE & CO., Transfer Agents, Paducah, Ky.

For Memphis and White and Black Rivers.

BERMUDA, [illegible] DICKINSON, Master, Will leave as above on Thursday, the 17th, at 5 p. m. MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Memphis and White River.

BERMUDA, H. DICKINSON, Master, Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 16th, at 5 p. m. T. M. ERWIN & CO., Agents.

For Memphis and White and Black Rivers.

BERMUDA, DICKINSON, Master, Will leave as above on [illegible], the 16th, at 5 p. m. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Vicksburg and New Orleans.

BELLE LEE.

A. McGILL, Master. A. MARTIN, Clerk. Will leave as above [illegible] on Tuesday, Sept. [illegible] and Memphis on Thursday, Sept. [illegible] on the arrival of the train from the East and North. Passage and rooms can be secured by applying to T. M. ERWIN & CO., MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

TOWING.

HAVING purchased the steam tug W. J. May, I am prepared to do all kinds of towing at all times. Orders left at the office of Varble & May will be promptly attended to. CAPT. RICHARD VARBLE.

Memphis and White River Independent Packet

DES ARC,

AMO. D. ELLIOTT, Master. JOE ELLIOTT and MAT A. GLA[illegible], Clerk.

Leaves Memphis for White river and all way points every Tuesday at [illegible] [illegible] points on White, Little Red and Black rivers at low rates. Apply to MANN & SATTERWHITE, Agent, No. 50 Fourth street, below Main.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $4 50. Including meals and state-room. Just one dollar less than by railroad.

UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 11 a. m. (for all the intermediate points.)

MAJ. ANDERSON, H. M. [illegible], Master.
GEN. BUELL, [illegible] F. CRIDER, Master.

(Leaving all intermediate points.)

EVENING LINE AT 5 P. M. One of the new and splendid double-decked palace steamers

AMERICA, [illegible] WHITTEN, Master.
UNITED STATES, FRANK CARTER, Master.

(landing only at Madison.)

Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

Eastern passengers by this route have but one change from Louisville to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

It saves one night and two hundred and fifty miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

Tickets for sale and baggage checked on board the steamers for all points East.

All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street. JOE CAMPION, Agent.

Memphis, White River, and Little Rock United States Mail Line

PACKET COMPANY.

The splendid side-wheel passenger steamers LIBERTY No. 2, COMMERCIAL and MAYFLOWER leave Memphis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at [illegible] m. for all points on White river, connecting at Duvall's Bluff with the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs.

Time from Memphis to Little Rock 36 hours. Freight receipted through to all points on the above line. [illegible] JUDGE & FORBES, Agents.

AL. S. SMITH. GRAN. W. SMITH.

SMITH BROTHERS,

(Successors to Pearson & Davis,)

Undertakers and Coffin Makers,

S. W. Cor. Seventh and Jefferson.

METALLIC CASKETS AND CASES,

And all styles of wooden coffins on hand. All calls promptly attended to, either night or day.

ISAAC CROMIE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Best Pittsburg and Youghiogheny

COAL.

ORDERS promptly filled at the lowest market rates, and of the best quality of coal. Principal office north side Market, near Third st. Branch offices, Fifth street, at J. P. Cromie's Ice house, and corner Thirteenth and Main streets. Landed at river, foot of Preston street. [illegible]

Floyd St. Planing Mill

(One square north of Main.)

J. DIXON BROWN & CO.,

Manufacturers of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Frames, Moldings, Brackets, Parlors, Boxes, Flooring, etc., and Dealers in

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER, SHINGLES AND BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS.

HAVING purchased the stand recently occupied by Mr. John Card, No. 112 East Main street, bet. First and Second, together with his entire stock, consisting of doors, sash and blinds, we will continue the same as a wareroom in connection with our planing mill, from and after this date. [illegible]

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP!

John B. Davies,

MANUFACTURER of Marine, Land and Portable Steam Engines, [illegible] and Saw Mill Machinery, Tobacco Screws, and Hay Presses and [illegible] Boiler Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper Work of all descriptions, Wrought Iron Pipe and Steam Fittings, [illegible] and Water Gauges, Whistles, &c.

Corner Main and Ninth Sts., Louisville, Ky. [illegible]

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 68 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, is just receiving a new supply of Spring and Summer Goods. [illegible]

Bloomington Nursery.

17th Year, 400 Acres, 10 Greenhouses

THE largest and best stock of [illegible] Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Hedge Plants, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Apple and other nursery stock, Roses, Bulbs, &c. of choicest sorts and shipping sizes very low for cash.

Those who would save money will send at once two red stamps for two catalogues. [illegible] Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.

1,600 Boxes French Window Glass

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

WE call the attention of architects, builders, and others to this the best lot of glass [illegible] ever imported, as regards quality, sizes [illegible] [illegible] double, and extra double [illegible] [illegible] prices. [illegible] 1-- Main street.

DAILY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - SEPT. 16th, 1868.

NEWS AND PERSONAL.

GOLD [illegible] at 143½ in New York yesterday.

SENATOR [illegible]MAN, of Ohio, is speaking in Indiana.

TENNESSEE HAS found her "wickedest man" — Brownlow.

ALL THE valuables are stolen from the graves at Mobile, Ala.

THE PORPHYRY macadamized streets, in St. Louis, so much talked of, have proved a failure.

THE CASE of Pinkerton, who was arrested at the instance of the Reno brothers, will be tried to-day.

A TRADER in a Connecticut town, who sells whisky in the basement, and drugs in the first story of his shop, very thoughtfully keeps coffins on the second floor for the accommodation of his customers.

A PARTY of Indians came into Decatur, Texas, last week, killing five persons, taking prisoner one young lady, wounding a boy mortally, it is supposed, and stealing some 75 or 100 head of horses, and made their exit without molestation.

MRS. ANASTATIA GHEE, a native of Kentucky, fell from a porch, causing her death, in St. Louis, the other day. She had gone there to throw out some water, and leaning against the frail banisters, they gave way, precipitating her to the pavement below.

TWO MEN, named George Semper and John Jones were crippled on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad last Friday, and put in a close car, with [illegible] them. On the arrival of the train at Mount Clare depot the former was found to be dead and the latter nearly so.

THREE STORIES of the new building on Albany avenue, Hartford, Conn., owned by Deming Moses & Roberts, to be used as a steam flouring mill, fell through yesterday, throwing 1,000 bushels of corn and considerable machinery into the basement. Wm. H. Flint and W. J. McGee were carried down with the ruins and seriously injured. Loss heavy.

ON LAST Saturday a young man, son of a Baptist preacher, [illegible] a horse from some one in Shelbyville, Tennessee, and was making his way toward Columbia. He was pursued and overtaken that night by a vigilance committee. They took the young man from his horse, and, placing a rope round his neck, hoisted him to a limb and kept him there until he died. They then let him down a little lower, made the rope fast, and left him dangling in the breeze by the wayside.

A match game of base ball, played between the Southern and Falls City Clubs, on the grounds of the latter, yesterday, resulted in a victory for the Falls City by a score of 63 to 10.

ST. LOUIS.

THE GRAND CONCLAVE.

Banquet by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter.

Speeches by Distinguished Members of the Order.

ARRIVAL OF HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—The parade of the Knights Templars this morning was one of the finest and most interesting events that has ever occurred here, over thirty commanderies were in the procession, representing nearly twenty States, and still a greater number would have been present but for the detention of steamers and railroad trains. In addition to the gaily dressed Knights on foot, a large number of carriages were in the line containing a large number of the highest officers of the various orders, among them were H. L. Palmer, Grand Master Knights Templars of the United States; B. B. French, Past Grand Master; S. Gardner, Deputy Grand Master; J. W. Simmons, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Encampment of the United States; John G. Caldwell, Grand Reporter; W. E. Munger, Grand Standard Bearer; Ezra L. Sloan, Grand Sword Bearer; John L. Lewis, Great Grand High Priest of the Great Grand Chapter of the United States; T. S. Parvin, Past Grand Commander of the United States; Jas. Mason, Grand Secretary; Stillman Blanchard, Past Grand Commander; Very Eminent Sir Kent Jarvis, Senior Captain General; Right Eminent Alvin Wells, Very Grand Junior Warden; Right Eminent V. L. Hurlbut, Grand Junior Warden; Grand Junior A. B. Alden, chief, and others. And marching through a number of the principal streets of the city, occupying over an hour in time, the procession halted at Free Mason's Hall, where the business of the Temple Conclave will be done. The houses on the line of march were thronged with spectators, who greeted the delegations and their distinguished officers with cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, and other manifestations of welcome and delight. Several residences on the route were handsomely decorated with Masonic emblems.

The Light Guard Band of Chicago will give a grand promenade concert to-night on the skating rink. The city councils yesterday unanimously tendered the hospitalities of the city to the various visiting delegations.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—The banquet given to-night at the Free Mason's Hall, by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Missouri to the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, was one of the grandest affairs in the way of an entertainment, and one of the heartiest and most cordial reunions ever witnessed in this city.

About three hundred Royal Arch Masons and invited guests sat down to the table, and after partaking of an elegant repast, Martin Collins, Grand High Priest of Missouri, delivered a welcome address, which was responded to by John L. Lewis, Grand High Priest of the United states, and S. A. Fellows, Grand Captain General of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Subsequently speeches were made by Albert Pike, Grand Commander of the Supreme Council; A. G. Mackey, of South Carolina, Grand Secretary General of the Supreme Council; John W. Lemons, of New York, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Encampment; John W. Warrold, Grand Commander of Kentucky; Henry Buist, of South Carolina, Grand Treasurer of the Supreme Council, and several gentlemen distinguished in the order.

The burden of all the speeches was unity, harmony, good will, and charity to all.

Geo. H. Pendleton will arrive here late tonight. A large delegation of Democratic clubs have gone across the river to receive and escort him to his hotel. He will speak to-morrow night.

Chas. D. Drake, United States Senator from this State, delivered his opening speech of this canvass at the Mercantile Library Hall, to-night, to a very large audience.

Albert Pike will address the Democracy to-morrow night at Tammany Hall.

The Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad arrived at Little Piney, the present terminus of the road, to-night, en route for the Indian country. Gen. Sherman, Governor Fletcher and Hon. Henry F. Blow accompanied the party.

A large force has resumed work on the line, and the surveying party are outfitting for Albuquerque.

CANADA.

Whelan Found Guilty.

HIS SPEECH TO THE COURT.

He is Sentenced to be Hung on Dec. 10.

Intense Excitement in the City.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—A large crowd was out [illegible] the court room this morning but very few were admitted. The prisoner on being brought in looked pale and nervous. The jury having been called and answering to their names they were asked the usual questions when the foreman answered that they had found a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, who heard the announcement with great composure and then made a long address to the court in which he very emphatically and solemnly asserted his entire innocence of the crime. He denied having any connection with Fenianism, declared that he had been convicted because he was a Roman Catholic, and that the evidence had been deliberately given to convict him.

He went on to speak of the cruel treatment of Irishmen by England, when he was interrupted by the Chief Justice, who pointed out to him that whatever might be the case elsewhere in this country, Irishmen and all other classes were treated alike before the law, and he had no reasonable grounds for complaint. After solemnly cautioning the prisoner against entertaining any hopes of pardon, and exhorting him to prepare for the future, his Lordship sentenced him to be executed Thursday, the 10th of December next, between [illegible] and four P. M. The prisoner was then removed. Intense excitement prevails in the city.

The Law Prohibiting the Importation of Cotton.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—The government has decided not to repeal the order prohibiting the importation of American cotton. The [illegible] remonstrate, but the board of [illegible] of Ontario is pressing the government to continue it in force.

NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of Gen. Rousseau—He Assumes Command—The Policemen Still Unpaid—The New Loan not Taken Up—Another Negro Sworn in the Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—Gen. Rousseau arrived last night and took command to-day.

The police troubles are not yet settled. Some of the policemen have received no pay for eight months. A large number met at Lafayette Square this morning and sent a deputation to the Mayor to tell him that he must give them immediate relief.

One of their number was killed last night while in the discharge of his duty, and was buried to-day by charity. His widow and orphans are left destitute. The Councils meet to-night to endeavor to devise means for their relief.

[illegible] of the loan [illegible] authorized by the Legislature has been taken as yet.

A negro [illegible] sworn in to-day as Senator [illegible] the vacancy occasioned by the election of John S. Harris to the United States Senate.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The match game of [illegible] between the mutual and Union clubs resulted in a victory for the Union club by a score of 35 to 12.

WASHINGTON.

THE MORGAN-SCHENCK PRONUNCIAMENTO.

QUORUM OF SENATORS DOUBTFUL.

A Preliminary Pow-wow.

'Tis the Death Knell of Rollins, if Nothing More.

RADICALS SHAKY OVER INDIANA AND OHIO.

The Election of Hendricks Conceded.

BINCKLEY ABOUT TO RESIGN.

His Co-operation Desired in the New York Investigations.

SANFORD CHURCH TO PROSECUTE THEM.

Retrenchment in the Revenue Department.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Morgan and Schenck, after an interchange of views with Radical brethren, have issued a call for the re-assembling of Congress on Monday. They admit it is not for legislation, and the sentiment of the country is against it; but they deem it prudential to make some provision for a meeting in October, apprehending a disastrous rout in the elections that month. This, and to farther tie the hands of the President, are some of the reasons for calling the session. There is some doubt that a quorum of Senators will be present Monday, but a quorum of the House is already secured.

Preliminary to a meeting the leading Radicals have agreed to meet on Friday and hold a general pow-wow, in which the political situation will be discussed and also affairs of the Revenue Department.

ROLLINS.

It is hinted that some ugly developments have been made which may determine them to consent to the deposition of Commissioner Rollins.

INDIANA AND OHIO.

Radicals express alarm at the condition of the canvass in Indiana and Ohio. They virtually concede the election of Hendricks and the loss of several Congressmen in Ohio, including Eggleston and Schenck.

DRAWBACK.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that exporters of fabrics made exclusively of tax paid cotton are entitled to a drawback whenever the goods may be exported. But if the fabric is made of material upon a part of which the tax has been paid, no drawback can be allowed. Letters to the above effect have been sent to all the superintendents of export.

BINCKLEY.

Binckley's demands not being sustained by the President, he went to the White House to tender his resignation to the President in person, but was dissuaded therefrom by friends who gave him to understand that the President desires his co-operation in the investigation in New York. It is proposed that he shall collect and arrange evidence and furnish it to the assistants of Courtney, who will be employed specially to conduct the case, Courtney's connection therewith being only nominal. Sanford Church is likely to be appointed on the part of the government for this duty.

RETRENCHMENT.

The work of retrenching the expenses of collecting customs in accordance with the section of an act of Congress diminishing appropriations for that service, is in progress.

Reductions are being made along the whole Northern frontier. Collector Smythe, of New York, when here protested against the orders of Secretary McCulloch discharging employes in the New York Customhouse, contending that the business could not be transacted with the reduced force, but the Secretary was inexorable.

ELIZABETHTOWN.

The Subscription to the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Carried.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., Sept. 15.—The vote of Elizabethtown to-day for the town subscription of $75,000 for the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad was carried by 117 majority, the vote standing at the close of the polls 134 for the tax and 17 against it.

WASHINGTON.

Call for a September Session Issued.

Reception of the Peruvian Minister.

Roll of Honor No. 15.

CALL FOR A SEPTEMBER SESSION.

Senator Morgan and Representative Schenck had a conference this evening, and the result of it is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.

The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives were, by resolution of Congress, directed to adjourn their respective Houses until the third Monday in September, 1868, and on that day, unless then otherwise ordered by the two Houses, they were directed to further adjourn their respective Houses until the first Monday of December.

In accordance with the request of the Republican members of the Fortieth Congress, the undersigned decide and respectfully recommend that there be a full attendance of both houses of Congress on Monday, the 21st day of September (instant), promptly at 12 o'clock, noon. It is not expected that a general legislative business will be entered into at that time, or that the session need be longer than necessary to provide for another adjournment. It is important that there should be such a general attendance of members as will secure the presence of a quorum in each House.

E. D. MORGAN,
Chairman Union Republican Committee.
ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Chairman Republican Congressional Committee.

In the course of conversation with these gentlemen, they, as have other members, express themselves in favor of a further adjournment until the 31st of October. They did not, however, think proper to so recommend, believing that this is a subject to be determined by Congress itself.

Senator Morgan left for New York to-night, but will return by morning.

Gen. Schenck will remain here three or four days after Monday next, to attend to the business connected with the Union Republican Congressional Committee.

Senator Wade and Speaker Colfax will arrive here on Friday or Saturday.

THE SEPTEMBER SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Senator Morgan, up to 1 o'clock, had not seen Schenck. The former does not favor a session, but desires to hear from the latter on the subject. Members of Congress now here are inclined to adjourn till October or November if there is a quorum next Monday.

GENERAL ROUSSEAU.

The President directs Gen. Rousseau, commanding the department of Louisiana, to be assigned to duty according to his brevet rank of Major General. This takes place when General Rousseau assumes command.

GENERAL BUCHANAN.

The late order assigning Gen. Buchanan to duty according to his brevet rank of Major General is revoked, and he is assigned according to his brevet rank of Brigadier General, in order that he may command in the district of Louisiana, under Rousseau.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain John M. Tobias, late of a Massachusetts regiment, has been appointed storekeeper of the fourth district of Massachusetts by the Secretary of the Treasury.

RECEPTION OF THE PERUVIAN MINISTER.

Senor Garcia, Peruvian Minister, had an interview with the President to-day, and presented the letter of Senor Balta, the newly elected President of Peru, announcing his accession. He spoke of the intimate and friendly relations existing between the two nations and the mutual benefits to be derived therefrom and the desire of Senor Balta to continue such relations and his reliance upon the moral aid of this Government in regulating the practical operations of free governments and firmly establishing republican institutions in the new world. The President in reply expressed satisfaction at the continuation and assurance of Senor Garcia's mission to this country. He referred appropriately to the great calamity which had visited Peru and expressed the universal sympathy with the sufferings caused by the recent earthquake.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Quartermaster General Meigs has just issued Roll of honor No. 15, containing the names of soldiers who died in defense of the American Union and interred in the National cemeteries at Antietam, Md., Arlington Height, Culpepper Court-house, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Staunton, and various scattering localities in Virginia.

It contains the record of about 18,000 deceased soldiers.

WEST INDIES.

Salnave Victorious—An Earthquake at St. Thomas.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Haytien dates say that Salnave's troops have driven the rebels from Port au Prince and [illegible].

An earthquake took place on the [illegible] of St. Thomas on the 1st of September.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The Athletic base ball club, of this city, to-day beat the Rocklands, of New York, by a score of [illegible] to 20.

NEW YORK.

The Luddington Case—Discharge and Re-arrest of the Prisoner—Excitement and Struggle for Possession—Suspected Slave Traders—Arrest for Forgery—Mortality at Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Russell, presiding, delivered an opinion in the case of the People vs. Moses E. Luddington. The defendant, who is a resident of Chicago, was charged with having obtained goods to the value of $8000 from a firm in this city, an indictment was found against him in this district, and, on a requisition made on the Governor of the State of Illinois, Luddington was surrendered, he being at the time in the custody of the Marshal of the United States for the northern district of Illinois. Judge Russell decided that the defendant being in custody, under the several charges, could not legally be taken out of the custody of said marshal. The defendant was then discharged, but was immediately rearrested by the sheriff of New York county, when a violent struggle ensued, the Illinois officer mortally fighting for the possession of the prisoner. The bystanders joined in the melee on either side, according to their respective sympathies, and an uproarious scene ensued. The New York sheriff secured the prisoner, however, but a writ of habeas corpus was at once applied for and will be returned this afternoon.

An iron clad steamer, called the Dumbarton, which has been fitted out at various piers in this city and Brooklyn, sailed under very mysterious circumstances from this port about six weeks ago. Information in the hands of United States Marshal Murray has led him to believe her object is to take a cargo of slaves from the coast of Africa to Cuba or Brazil. There was no evidence tangible enough to authorize a seizure while she was in port, but later information has confirmed the Marshal in the belief since she sailed. It is thought she will stop in one of the small Nova Scotia ports, to take on additional supplies. Another vessel is fitting out at present, intended, it is supposed, for the same purpose.

Wm. J. Rae, a commission merchant, at No. 30 Broad street, and Wm. M. Martin, a lawyer at 76 Nassau street, were arrested yesterday on a charge of forging and passing a promissory note for $2,000 on Samuel R. Jacobs, a note broker in New street. Mr. Jacobs testified to the facts, and Mr. Lansing, of the American Exchange National Bank, testified to paying Martin money on a check of Mr. Jacobs' in the presence, and on a voucher of Mr. Rae, with whom he is well acquainted. The case was here postponed, and Rae and Martin were committed.

The total number of deaths in Brooklyn during the past week was [illegible], a decrease of [illegible] from the number reported the previous week. Of the dead 30 were men, 65 women, 30 boys, and 10 girls.

J. Miller was attacked and killed in the Fourth ward last night, by two ruffians. The latter were arrested.

The Press on the Maine Election.

NEW YORK, Sept 15.—The Herald says a political earthquake swept over Maine yesterday.

The Times says the Maine election shows that the people have made up their minds to elect Grant and Colfax and is important as indicating the drift of popular sentiment.

The Tribune considers the Maine election as the commencement of the tidal wave of honesty which will sweep over the country.

The World says the Republican majority is a reduced one, and congratulates the Democrats on the sturdy fight they made.

The Sun says the Democracy have met a serious reverse in Maine and considers the influence on the coming election will be great.

The Express says nobody expected that Maine would go otherwise than it did but if the Democrats gain as heavily otherwhere several States may be carried sure for the latter.

The Post considers the election as complete a triumph of the Republican party as was ever before attained.

The Commercial says the thanks of the nation are due to Maine for her victory of yesterday.

The Rollins Case—The Theatre Outrage—Suit for Libel—The Schutzenfest—Beverly Clark Committed for Trial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The case of the United States against Revenue Commissioner Rollins was up to day and adjourned until to-morrow.

The Broadway Theater outrage case was commenced to-day at Essex Market court. Wilson, who was shot in the head and leg, was examined but no new facts elicited. The case was adjourned until Saturday.

The suit of H. Dawson, for $30,000 damages, for a libelous article printed in a newspaper by John Jay, was before the court to-day. A motion was made to compel the latter to produce certain letters of the late Chief Justice Jay, by which Dawson desires to prove that the Chief Justice was never a hearty supporter of the Constitution, although he signed it. The decision was reserved.

At the book trade sale to-day a very large invoice from Philadelphia brought good prices.

The three days festival of the New York Schutzenfest corps commenced at Jones' Wood to-day. Delegations are present from various cities.

In the case of Beverly Clark, charged with being engaged with ten others in a conspiracy to defraud the Government in the Postoffice Department, Commissioner Osborne held to-day that the overt act, although committed by another one of the conspirators in the District of Michigan, bound all of them to the crime making them liable to trial, and he accordingly ordered Clark to be committed for trial in the Eastern District of Michigan in default of $5,000 bail.

A special from Boston says Butler's nomination for Congress was defeated.

The steamship Alemania sailed for Hamburg to-day.

Dispatches from various cities of New England and other cities report the firing of salutes and other demonstrations over the Maine election.

FOREIGN.

By the Atlantic Cable.

MINISTER JOHNSON PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS.

International Congress of Workingmen at Brussels Closed.

GRAND REVIEW OF FRENCH TROOPS.

PEACE OR WAR.

ENGLAND.

REVERDY JOHNSON AND THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Reverdy Johnson had an interview with the Queen yesterday, being introduced by Lord Stanley, and presented his credentials as United States Minister.

The Queen has left for Scotland.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The telegraphic accounts of the terrible earthquake on the Western coast of South America, created much excitement here. The commercial world is eager for full details of the loss of life, property and shipping, and arrivals of mail reports is looked for with deep interest.

PEACE OR WAR.

The Pall Mall Gazette of this afternoon has a leading article on the prospect of peace or war. It says that in every capital of Europe the belief that a great war is impending grows day by day. That the best informed men expect it to break out before the end of the year.

IRELAND.

INCENDIARISM.

CORK, Sept. 15.—The city government offers a reward of a hundred pounds for the arrest of the incendiaries who have caused several fires recently in the city and vicinity.

BELGIUM.

CONGRESS OF WORKINGMEN.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 15.—The International Congress of Workingmen closed yesterday. A resolution was adopted advising workingmen to quit from their trades during war. An address was adopted calling upon workingmen to oppose war, refuse countenance to aggressions, and use their efforts to educate the poor.

FRANCE.

GRAND REVIEW.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Emperor will have a grand review of troops at [illegible] to-day and go to Biarritz to-morrow.

PEACE.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The dispatch of M. Rouher [illegible] as an omen favorable to the continuance of peace.

DENMARK.

TOUR OF THE KING.

KIEL, Sept. 15.—King William, of Prussia, on his tour of military inspection, arrived in the city to-day. He visited the University, where he was received with appropriate ceremonies. The Faculty presented an address, in which they referred to the tranquility which now exists throughout Europe, and expressed the hope that it would remain unbroken.

The King in reply said: I do not see any cause for a disturbance of the peace of Europe. In the army and navy I behold the signs of fatherland. They have proved they do not allow conflict, and it compelled to enter into the conflict they will fight it out.

ILLYRIA.

[illegible]

TRIEST, Sept. 15.—Admiral Farragut and squadron arrived at the port to-day from [illegible].

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

Convention of Universalists.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 15.—The General Convention of Universalists [illegible] Delegates are present from all parts of the country. The following are the officers: President, Rev. J. G. Bartholomew, of New York; Vice President, Rev. J. Martin, of [illegible]; Secretary, Rev. J. S. Adams, of [illegible].

The session continues three days.

MAINE.

THE ELECTION.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

The Majority will not Reach 20,000.

25,000 Votes Claimed for Pillsbury.

Result of the Election—Radicals Claim a Majority of 20,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 15.—Hon. G. H. Ricker, Chairman of the Maine Republican State Central Committee, telegraphs from Augusta: "We have carried every Congressional district, even where the vote is closest, by over [illegible] hundred majority. We have carried every county, including the Democratic ones carried by the Democrats last year. We have elected every Senator and [illegible] members of the House of Representatives, and have secured by a majority exceeding for Governor [illegible] of 20,000."

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 15.—Returns from 340 towns, including nearly all of the larger ones, give Chamberlain 68,198 and Pillsbury 44,661. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain [illegible] and Pillsbury [illegible]. The Republican majority this year is 19,438, last year 9,464. The towns yet to be heard from gave last year Chamberlain 11,184, Pillsbury 9,206.

Should the same ratio of ... [illegible]

Judge Kent and other leading Democrats [illegible]

Mr. Blaine, chairman of the Republican State Committee [illegible]

Mr. Hamlin [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO.

Shipment of Treasure—Building of the Oregon Central Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The steamer Sacramento for Panama sailed to-day, with $190,000 in treasure, $165,000 for New York.

Ben Holladay & Co. have taken the contract for the construction of the Oregon Central Railroad and intend to prosecute the work with energy.

Fifty-eighth Anniversary of the Independence of Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.

To-morrow being the fifty-eighth anniversary of the Independence of Mexico, [illegible] the Forts of the harbor [illegible]

The State fair opened at Sacramento to-day.

The United States steamer [illegible] has arrived from Victoria.

GEORGIA.

Negroes Excluded from the Jury Box.

ATLANTA, Sept. 15.—The bill which was passed by the House yesterday excluding negroes serving on juries was [illegible].

The House, after a stormy debate, [illegible]

MINNESOTA.

Terrible Tornado—Great Destruction of Property—Persons Injured.

ST. PETERS, MINN., Sept. 15.—There was a terrible tornado and rain on the Minnesota River on Sunday night. Houses and barns were blown to [illegible] ... and a number of persons were injured—Mrs. George Stone fatally, and others seriously. The damage is estimated at $20,000.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Sully in Pursuit of the Hostile Tribes.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—A Fort Dodge letter to the Leavenworth Commercial says Gen. Sully with the Seventh Cavalry crossed the Arkansas river on the 7th. He took no baggage and will push on night and day until he arrives at the villages of the hostile Indians.

A train of wagons with supplies for a month will follow the General guarded by [illegible] of the Third Infantry.

Burning of the Gloucester Print Works—The Loss.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The loss by the burning of the print works of the Gloucester Manufacturing Company is over half a million dollars, [illegible] insured. The main building, [illegible]

Patterson Races.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—At Paterson to-day the first race, hurdle, [illegible] was won by [illegible]. Time 1:48.

The race of one mile was won by [illegible]. Time 1:46½.

The third race of one mile was won by [illegible] beating Starvedall Jackson. Time 1:48 and 1:49½.

Assault on a Procession in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 15.—A procession of [illegible] ... seriously injured. [illegible]

Disastrous Conflagration.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Mor[illegible] mills and [illegible] buildings at New [illegible] were burned last night.

The loss by the fire at [illegible], New Jersey, is reported at a half million, with $100 insurance.

RIVER AND WEATHER.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 15—P. M.

Weather clear and pleasant. River 3 feet and falling.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 15.

The weather is clear and hot. River [illegible]. Arrived—[illegible]. Departed—[illegible].

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.

Weather clear and pleasant. River [illegible] ... The Armadillo [illegible].

[illegible], Sept. 15.

The river is rising, with 11 feet on Shoals. Weather warm and cloudy. The Legal Tender [illegible].

APPALLING TRAGEDY IN INDIANA

A Man and His Wife Brutally Murdered.

The Body of the Latter Burned to a Crisp.

No Clew to the Murderers.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, Sept. 14.]

[illegible]

The Most Remarkable Swindle on Record.

[From the Cincinnati (?) Palladium.]

[illegible]

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

A Man Shoots Himself at the Grave of His Wife.

[illegible]

A Significant Straw.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 14.]

[illegible]

Female Physicians to be Sent to China.

[illegible]

Colonel Bramlette's Speech Saturday Night.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman.]

[illegible]

The Remains of William Rufus.

[From the London Times, Aug. 29.]

[illegible]

HEAVY FAILURE OF A CARPET BAGGER.

$15,000 or $20,000 Damages.

He Abuses the Confidence of Friends Social and Political.

[From the Hickman Courier.]

[illegible]

A RADICAL FALSEHOOD REFUTED.

Card from the Father of General Jeff. C. Davis.

MONROE, CLARK COUNTY, IND., September 10, 1868.

[illegible]

WILLIAM DAVIS, Sen.

[illegible] Orleans umbrellas are considered nob[illegible] in Berlin.

IMPORTS.

[From the Book of the Merchants' Exchange.]

BY RIVER—SEPT. 15.

[illegible]

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER, TUESDAY EVENING, Sep. 15.

The local money market is presenting no new features, and is reported as comparatively easy, with some increase in the demand for discounts. The banks, however, are in a condition as yet to meet the requirements of legitimate business enterprises, and the rates of interest range from [illegible] to 12 per cent. In regard to the immediate future of New York finances, Messrs. Henry, Clews & Co., in their circular of a recent date, say:

[illegible]

The New York gold market opened to-day at 144, declined to 143½, and closed at 144¼.

[illegible]

The New York market for government bonds opened steady. Prices were well maintained during the day, with a slight advance on 5-20s. The 2:30 P. M. dispatch quoted as follows:

Five-twenties, coup. 1862	113
Five-twenties, " 1864	[illegible]
Five-twenties, " 1865	[illegible]
Five-twenties, " 1865	111
Five-twenties, new issue	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1867	[illegible]
Five-twenties, comp. [illegible]	[illegible]
Ten-forties, coup	[illegible]

Exchange was firm to-day, and rates ranged from par to [illegible] premium, buying, and 1-10 premium, selling.

The following quotations for gold, silver and Government bonds are furnished by Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., Bankers, No. 156 West Main street:

[illegible]

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.

The market was steady to-day, and we note no change in quotations only in Louisville and Nashville Railroad bonds. We are indebted to Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co. for the following quotations:

[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

The following quotations of the New York stock market exhibit the various fluctuations of the day:

[illegible]

THE LEGAL TENDERS.—We see it stated that a good many leading lawyers of New York, as well as a number of its financiers and a few high Government officers, believe that the Supreme Court of the United States has prefected and now holds in readiness a decision that the legal tender act is unconstitutional. [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

There was considerable animation to-day in business localities, and in dry goods, boots and shoes, and departments of miscellaneous merchandise, an active trade is reported.

[illegible]

Daily Review of the Market.

[illegible]

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

[illegible]

Louisville Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Horse and Mule Market.

[illegible]

New York Wine Market.

[illegible]

New Orleans Tobacco Market.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET. [illegible]

CINCINNATI MARKET. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS MARKET. [illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET. [illegible]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET. [illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET. [illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET. [illegible]

CHICAGO MARKET. [illegible]

BALTIMORE MARKET. [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA MARKET. [illegible]

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

TAKE NOTICE.

IF YOU WANT CHEAP SOAP, ask at [illegible]

Saponifier, or Concentrated Lye,

The Ready Family Soap Maker!

[illegible]

MANUFACTURED BY

Penn'a Salt Manufact'g Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Importers of CRYOLITE, and Manufacturers of the following Standard Chemicals: [illegible]